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# *Daily Report* —

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-87-241  
Wednesday  
16 December 1987

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-241

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**Paper Carries Text of ASEAN Declaration**  
*BK160031 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 4*

[“Full Text” of the Manila Declaration signed at the conclusion of the 2-day Third ASEAN Summit 15 December]

[Text] The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand:

**REAFFIRMING** their commitment to the ASEAN Declaration, the Declaration of ASEAN Concord, the Declaration of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality of 1971, and the 1977 accord of Kuala Lumpur;

**ENCOURAGED** by the achievements of ASEAN in the last two decades, particularly in creating a political, environment conducive to the development of its members and in carving out a distinct identity recognized and respected in the community of nations;

**HAVING** reviewed the current international political and economic situation and having considered the implications for ASEAN of changes over the last decade;

**CONVINCED** that economic development and progress are fundamental to the stability and security of the region;

**MOVED** by an abiding faith in the capabilities of their peoples and the potentials for growth of their nations, and by a deep hope in the future of ASEAN;

**ENDEAVORING** to advance the achievements of ASEAN as a dynamic and cohesive regional association of states for the well-being of its peoples;

**DO HEREBY DECLARE:**

Member states shall strengthen national and regional resilience to ensure security, stability and growth in the ASEAN region.

ASEAN regionalism founded upon political, economic, and cultural cohesion is more vital than ever for the future of Southeast Asia.

ASEAN shall pursue regional solidarity and cooperation under all circumstances, especially whenever pressures and tensions of any kind, arising from within the region or from without, challenge the capacities, resourcefulness, and goodwill of the ASEAN nations.

Intra-regional disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the United Nations Charter.

While each member state shall be responsible for its own security, cooperation on a non-ASEAN basis among the member states in security matters shall continue in accordance with their mutual needs and interests.

Member states shall strengthen intra-ASEAN economic cooperation to maximize the realization of the region's potential in trade and development and to increase ASEAN's efficacy in combatting protectionism and countering its effects.

Member states shall encourage an environment in which the private sector can play an increasing role in economic development and in intra-ASEAN cooperation.

ASEAN Functional cooperation shall promote increased awareness of ASEAN, wider involvement and increased participation and cooperation among the peoples of ASEAN, and the development of its human resources.

ASEAN shall remain firmly resolved in eradicating the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking which threatens the fabric of its societies and debilitates its peoples.

**AND DO HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:**

**POLITICAL COOPERATION** [subhead]

ASEAN solidarity shall be strengthened through the adoption of common stands and collective actions on matters vital to ASEAN cohesion and resilience and through close coordination on matters of common interest at the international level.

ASEAN shall continue and intensify its efforts in finding a durable comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem in the interest of achieving peace and stability not only in Kampuchea but also for the region as a whole. Positive steps by Vietnam in response to ASEAN's efforts would contribute to such a solution.

ASEAN shall persevere in the efforts to find an effective solution to the problem of Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia.

ASEAN shall intensify all efforts towards achieving the early realization of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in Southeast Asia (ZOPFAN) in consultation with states outside ASEAN.

ASEAN shall intensify its efforts towards the early establishment of a Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEA NWFZ), including the continuation of the consideration of all aspects relating to the establishment of the Zone and of an appropriate instrument to establish the Zone.

ASEAN shall promote and develop cooperation with states in the Pacific region, both the industrialized and developing states, in recognition of its increasing dynamism and potential. Relations with the developing countries in the region could also be fostered in the context of South-South cooperation.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION [subhead]

To intensify efforts towards significant expansion of intra-ASEAN trade, ASEAN shall adopt and carry out a package of measures for the improvement of the Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTA). Such measures shall include the progressive reduction in the number of items in the member countries' exclusion lists and the deepening of the margin of preference for items currently in the PTA. ASEAN shall also relax the ASEAN content requirement in the Rules of Origin on a case-by-case basis. The standstill of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) shall be implemented and the rollback of NTBs negotiated as soon as possible after the Manila Meeting of Heads of Government.

ASEAN shall accelerate sound industrial development within the region by making the ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJV) Scheme more flexible, quicker to implement and more attractive to private investors. It shall also conclude an investment guarantee agreement among ASEAN countries, continue to exchange information on national industrial policies and plans, and take appropriate measures that would encourage the increased flow of technology, know-how and foreign investments into the ASEAN region.

In the field of finance and banking, ASEAN endorses the establishment of an ASEAN Reinsurance Corporation by 1988. Other forward-looking measures in this field include the use of the intra-ASEAN Model of Double Taxation Convention as a guide, liberalization in the use of ASEAN currencies in intra-ASEAN trade which could be extended to investments and enhancement of the efficiency of customs and tax administrators through training programmes.

In the area of intra-ASEAN cooperation on commodities, ASEAN shall take joint action to address problems of structural surpluses, seek greater market shares, develop indigenous resource-based industries, intensify research and development (R&D) programmes and encourage the establishment of producer associations, regional trade associations and commodity exchanges.

In the light of the growing importance of trade in services, ASEAN shall enhance closer cooperation in this area.

ASEAN shall encourage intra-ASEAN travel and develop a viable and competitive tourism industry. The year 1992, the 25th Anniversary Year of ASEAN, is declared as "Visit ASEAN Year".

ASEAN shall enhance cooperation in the field of energy, including energy planning, exchange of information, transfer of technology, research and development, manpower training, conservation and efficiency, and the exploration, production and supply of energy resources.

In the field of transportation and communications, ASEAN shall pursue the introduction of Brokers Telegraph System, Inter-ASEAN Bulk Pool System, and Point-to-Point Shipping Services, and the establishment/strengthening of Freight Booking and Cargo Consolidation Centres. The existing transportation system shall be strengthened to ultimately form an overall ASEAN transportation network.

ASEAN cooperation in food, agriculture and forestry shall be aimed at improving the standard of living in the agricultural and forestry sectors, sustaining adequate supply of basic agricultural and forestry commodities to meet regional needs, and reducing the differences in agricultural and forestry structures in the region. Future cooperative efforts shall be geared towards greater private sector involvement and more emphasis on human resources development of farmers, fishermen and forestry workers.

#### RELATIONSHIP WITH DIALOGUE PARTNERS [subhead]

While ASEAN's dialogues with Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States have covered wide areas, member states shall further emphasize market access, trade and tourism promotion, investments, flow of resources, industrial development, and support for ASEAN positions in international fora. ASEAN's dialogues with these countries shall be kept under review to meet these objectives.

#### FUNCTIONAL COOPERATION [subhead]

Member states shall, through education, institutional linkages, and improved flow of information, seek to enhance awareness of ASEAN, inculcate in the people the common socio-economic values and heritage, and promote mutual understanding of the culture, traditions and ways of life of their nations.

Intra-ASEAN functional cooperation shall be designed for a wider involvement and increased participation by the women and youth, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations, Inter-Governmental Organizations and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization.

ASEAN shall intensify its cooperation on health, drug abuse prevention and combatting illicit trafficking in drugs, labour, law, population, child survival and welfare, socio-cultural programmes, and science and technology.

In the area of environment, ASEAN shall cooperate in promoting the principle of sustainable development and systematically integrating it into all aspects of development and shall focus on the need for policy guidelines to protect ASEAN's common resources and environment.

ASEAN shall emphasize developing an intelligent and highly productive workforce by increasing investment in science and technology and by providing effective training in order to facilitate the effective transfer of technology.

MACHINERY FOR ASEAN COOPERATION [sub-head]

The ASEAN organizational structure shall continually be improved with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

DONE in the City of Manila of the Philippines, this Fifteenth Day of December in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the twentieth year of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

For Brunei Darussalam:

Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah

Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan

For the Republic of Indonesia:

Suharto

President

For Malaysia:

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed

Prime Minister

For the Republic of the Philippines:

Corazon C. Aquino

President

For the Republic of Singapore:

Lee Kuan Yew

Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand:

General Prem Tinsulanon

Prime Minister

**Takeshita Unveils \$2-Billion Loan Package**  
*HK151229 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1200 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has offered a \$2-billion low-interest loan package to the ASEAN members to fund private sector projects. He also promised to open the Japanese market to ASEAN in order to facilitate investments in the region as well as to join ASEAN in the fight against protectionism.

The loan package, called the Japan-ASEAN Development Fund, is divided into two categories: The first comprises low interest rate loans intended only for Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. This category carries an interest rate of 2.5%, while the one designed for Malaysia will charge a 3.5% interest rate. Brunei and Singapore, the two richest countries in ASEAN, may also obtain loans, at a 5.2% interest rate.

**Takeshita Holds News Conference in Manila**  
*OW161233 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in  
Japanese  
0605 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's news conference held at the International Conference Hall in Manila shortly after noon today. Reporters ask questions in English or in Japanese, with immediate translation into other language by unidentified interpreter. Takeshita answers in Japanese are given passage by passage translation into English; the following is from the English version, which is identical with the Japanese—recorded via satellite]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] Thank you very much for your waiting, ladies and gentlemen. Now we start the press conference by Prime Minister Takeshita. To begin with, Mr Takeshita will make short remarks.

[Takeshita] Thank you very much. My current visit to the Philippines is the very first overseas visit since I took up the position of the prime minister of Japan, and I would like to express my heart-felt congratulations to the successful conclusion of the ASEAN meeting of the heads of governments.

My sincere gratitude also goes to the president of the Philippines, President Aquino, as well as the government of the Republic of the Philippines which hosted the current conference.

All the leaders that I met this time are people who I became acquainted with when I was the minister of finance. This is the first time for me to meet them as head of the government, and they all certainly have gone ahead of me in terms of experience as heads of governments. And I would like to take this opportunity to express my wish for dialogue in the future for the purpose of further deepening mutual understanding.

Now, I would like to entertain questions.

[Moderator] The first question is given customarily to the leader of the Japanese press corps accompanying the prime minister from Tokyo.

[Iwabuchi] I am Iwabuchi of the SANKEI SHIMBUN. I understand that this is the first overseas visit since you became prime minister, Mr Takeshita. I wonder how you would assess the results of the visit this time. And also how are you going to respond to the various requests that were voiced by the leaders of the ASEAN countries?

[Takeshita] First of all, at the risk of repeating myself, I would like to say that this is my first overseas visit as prime minister. That also means that for many of the people, the leaders of the ASEAN countries that I have met before, I will be meeting them for the first time as prime minister. And I would like to say that I was most gratified that, in that capacity, we have been able to further deepen our mutual understanding and through our meetings, we have further expanded our governmental relationships.

Secondly, with regards to the various requests that I had from the ASEAN leaders, what very much impressed me through the meetings with them is that all the leaders of the ASEAN countries are quite well aware as to how important and necessary it is to, shall I say, transfer the various subject matters to the experts and the working-level as quickly as possible and to establish a forum for consideration and study of those matters as early as possible.

Therefore, in respect to the requests that I had this time, I have, in fact, already delegated the subject matters and at a very short notice to the official level. On some matters, for example, the officials will start the discussions as early as noon today. And I would like to see to it that much importance will be placed on such speedy transfer of matters to the administration officials' level.

[Moderator] Now, I would like to invite your questions. Yes, the lady, please.

[(Desi Mamoro)] Thank you, Mochida-san. You are kind to allow me to ask two questions at the same time, as I am catching a deadline. I work for an afternoon newspaper. I am (Desi Mamoro) from SUARA PEMBARUAN, Jakarta. I am sure that ASEAN is grateful for Japan's decision to give the loan of two billion U.S. dollars. But I am wondering whether this is actually not a part of the policy of reviving Dai Nippon [Greater Japan]. My second question: As an Indonesian, I am proud that Japan puts so much interest in Indonesia. As a journalist, may I ask why?

[Takeshita] With regard to the first question, let me unequivocally say that we have absolutely no intention of reviving the old Japan and I should like to make this abundantly clear with my own words. This is intended so

the—for the purpose of mutually contributing to regional peace and stability. And with that intention, we decided to establish a new fund.

Second, with regard to Indonesia, I would like to say that we have been fully aware of the role that each ASEAN member country has played for the stability and peace in Asia and in that context, we are also fully aware of the role that Indonesia has played as the country with the largest population among the ASEAN countries. We, therefore, have placed special emphasis or importance on mutual exchanges for the purpose—or with the understanding rather—that peace and stability in ASEAN will contribute to the stability of Asia as a whole and the pan-Pacific region as a whole.

[Moderator] Please.

[(Ellen Gariado)] This is (Ellen Gariado) from the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY. Is your intention to extend the financial package of 2 billion U.S. dollars to the six ASEAN member nations visionary or real? And another question, who among the six member nations will get the biggest portion of the aid?

[Takeshita] That's a new financial cooperation program. It is for the purpose of supporting ASEAN, first of all, in addition to the yen loan programs that have been offered here before. The second feature, shall I say the second special feature, of the development cooperation program is that this program will be carried out in cooperation between the private sector and the public sector. And thirdly, as to which projects will be selected as the recipient of this fund, it is really a matter for the future and we are not currently at the stage of saying which areas will receive more funds compared to others.

[Text] [Moderator] Next question, please.

[Takahashi] I am Takahashi of JIJI Press. I would like to have two questions, and the first will be related to Japan's defense policy. I understand that during the meeting yesterday, Mr Prime Minister, you stated in your remarks that Japan would not pursue the path of becoming a military power. Yet, we hear the voices of concern from the ASEAN leadership from time to time. If not expressed or very explicit form, we find references to such a concern in reports. There have also been remarks made by some people in the Philippines that the experience of the war has not been forgotten, etc. So, when you say Japan will not become a military power, I wonder what you specifically mean and I wonder what the definition will be.

And No 2, I have been in Manila for 4 years, and would therefore like to ask the following question. This relates to Filipino men and women going to Japan to work—this probably is because in Japan there is a shortage of labor whereas there is surplus of labor here in the Philippines.

I wonder if Japan has any plans to open up its labor market to the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries. And if so, what specifics are you considering?

[Takeshita] Responding to your first question, it has been made clear by the preceding cabinets in Japan and indeed also reflected in my earlier policy statement as well that on the basis of the Japanese Constitution we shall adhere strictly to solely defensive—the choice is having defense capabilities for the sole purpose of defending Japan, and that Japan shall never become a military power.

And we shall continue to advocate this. And I believe this line is generally understood.

Moving on to the second question, I believe there are different problems. First is the area of the problems that are currently causing troubles. With regard to such problems we should like to see further consultations with the countries concerned. As for simple labor, in view of the policy line that from the start we have maintained heretofore, we believe this is a matter that needs further discussions.

[(Richard Gu)] I am (Richard Gu) of the FINANCIAL TIMES. We will just move away from ASEAN for the moment. Can you please tell us how you think the yen can continue to rise and likewise how far you feel the dollar can continue to fall; and secondly, maybe give us your ideas on how you feel the world financial system has weathered the stock market crash?

[Takeshita] A conclusion, first. All the major currency countries should exercise policy coordination, and with that I believe we can move towards stability. If I am asked to give you a projection on how far certain currencies can go down, that is a question that only God can answer, especially in the spirit of the floating rate system. And no one can take any responsibility for that.

On the other question, compared to 1929 the flow of information has accelerated substantially. And I therefore believe that such accelerated exchange of information with regard to international finances today is generating tangible effects.

[Text] [Unidentified TASS reporter] TASS Agency of the Soviet Union. Mr Prime Minister, I studied your opening statement very thoroughly. We were very busy yesterday. In particular, it says on the question of international peace as a whole including Asia: "The greatest factor is U.S.-Soviet relations. I sincerely welcome the progress made at the recent U.S.-Soviet summit meeting." Could you kindly elaborate?

[Takeshita] First of all, the point I wish to make is that the agreement to scrap globally SS-20's and other intermediate-range nuclear forces is most gratifying for Asia, and the second point I wish to make is that it will be even better and more gratifying if on the remaining question

progress can be made such as further reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and others — excuse me, strategic nuclear weapons, conventional weapons, and also regional conflicts.

[Moderator] Next question, please. May I give the next question to the Philippine press.

[Unidentified reporter] I belong to a morning newspaper. Please answer my questions extensively. My first question is about the Manila declaration. In that declaration it says that ASEAN will be intensified by the efforts to establish a nuclear weapon free zone. I would like to get your views on the matter, that particular goal. My second question is about the U.S. military bases. The base agreement would be up for renegotiation by next year. We would like to get your views about the renegotiation.

[Takeshita] With regard to the first question, I would like to say that that really is the matter for the countries within the region to determine. It is not a matter for me to comment as to doing things one way being better or doing another way better. And this pertains to the second question as well, regarding the question of U.S. military bases, again it really is a matter for the Philippines and the United States.

[Moderator] A Japanese newspaper, please.

[Unidentified NHK reporter] I am an NHK reporter accompanying the group. Before leaving Tokyo, Mr Prime Minister, you said that you will try to relax and be what you are in engaging in diplomatic activities here. I wonder if that style of yours—diplomacy with sincerity or good faith—really worked effectively here. The second question is that you are planning to visit the United States next month and I wonder how you intend to tie in results of your visit here to the Philippines and to the ASEAN meeting to that visit to the United States.

[Takeshita] First of all, in the general meeting with the leaders of the ASEAN countries, I very candidly stated that we have no intention of becoming a military power. Having made that statement, then I had individual bilateral meetings with the respective leaders for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances. I feel that I have been able to be relaxed without having too stiff a shoulder. Secondly, as we participated in such meetings as, for example, the economic summit of the industrialized nations, Japan has a special position and significance as the representative of Asia. And in a similar vein, I would say that what we heard during the meeting this time with ASEAN leaders will be conveyed to the U.S. side when I visit the United States—as my very candid expression of impressions that I gained here.

[Text] [Moderator] The lady over there, please.

[(Chai Florentine)] (Chai Florentine) from the INQUIRER. Sir, how do you reconcile your position on being a close ally of the U.S. and your desire for noninvolvement in the region with attaching importance to preserving stability in Southeast Asia? And also, you mentioned in your speech yesterday that there are certain outstanding issues between the East and the West which still remain. What are these issues, could you please specify?

[Takeshita] Well, first of all, let me say that Japan is a member of the free camp. That is to say, it is a member of the West. At the same time, it is a member of Asia, that is located closest to this region. And in this regard, I would say that there indeed is a compatibility. Secondly, as far as the question related to East-West relations is concerned, what I am saying is that now that the INF agreement has been reached to totally scrap those weapons, it is now important that we further take that as a springboard for the progress toward, let us say for one example, agreement on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

[Moderator] You can take two more questions. One is the gentleman with...yes, you, please.

[John Mills] Mr Prime Minister, John Mills from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. In the past, the noncommunist nations of Southeast Asia, the ASEAN, have looked mainly to the United States for security assistance and for economic support. With a new economic reality developing here with us now, do you see Japan taking over that role and replacing the United States' role and influence in this region?

[Takeshita] With regard to that point, let me say that instead of taking the viewpoint of, shall I say taking over the role played by the United States, we should like to cooperate with the countries in this region as much as possible, taking advantage of the economic strength that we today have come to gain, that we today have come to enjoy.

[Moderator] This is the final, last question. The floor is given to the Philippine press. Yes, the lady over there.

[(Sonya Capio)] Thank you and good morning, Prime Minister Takeshita. I am (Sonya Capio) from the (Eagle) Broadcasting Corporation, Philippines. How does the reported capture of a number of Japanese Red Army in the Philippines affect the relationship between your country and our country? And can you enlighten us about this Japanese Red Army support adding tension in the Philippine political situation?

[Takeshita] As far as the Japanese Red Army is concerned, we are gravely concerned about their behavior, and therefore, Japan on her part will do its best vis-a-vis that problem. At the same time, we shall seek cooperation by various governments concerned. This is a problem that cannot in any way be neglected.

[Moderator] Although I said that was the last, final question, but there are some... [changes thought] I have noticed many hands raising, so I can give one more question. This is really the final question. [laughter]

[(Ilyanento Desilas)] (Ilyanento Desilas) of Malaya. You mentioned yesterday in your speech that Japan wants to play an active role in the Kampuchean problem. And you also said that you are supporting the efforts of Prince Sihanouk in trying to achieve peace for Kampuchea. Could you specify what particular role you want to play in the Kampuchean issue? And are you planning to play the role of a go-between? And another thing is Sihanouk has to go on leave from the coalition to have a dialogue with the Vietnamese-backed government of Kampuchea. But we also know that there are pressures on Sihanouk to go back to the coalition. Are you supporting, will you continue to support Sihanouk's individual quest for peace with the Kampuchean Government, or are you also, do you also want him to go back to the coalition?

[Takeshita] First of all, I don't think we are in the position to play specifically the role of a go-between. We would be playing a role in the capacity of member of the Security Council of the United Nations. Secondly, we certainly have heard the report about the recent behavior or recent activities of Prince Sihanouk, and all I can say is that we shall continue to support Prince Sihanouk as before.

[Moderator] Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Now we close our press conference.

#### Praises ASEAN

OW161037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT  
16 Dec 87

[By Yukata Negishi]

[Text] Manila, Dec. 16 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita ended his first overseas visit as premier Wednesday with a tribute to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He met leaders of the six-nation group following its summit conference here.

"We are fully aware of the role that each ASEAN member country has played for the (maintenance of) stability and peace in Asia," Takeshita said at a news conference after a two-day stay here.

"Peace and stability in ASEAN will contribute to stability in Asia and the pan-Pacific region as a whole," he added in the nationally televised press meeting.

Asean includes Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei, all major suppliers of crude oil and natural gas to Japan, which imports almost all of its energy sources.

Oil from the Middle East travels through the Strait of Malacca between Indonesia and Malaysia, a narrow waterway which some people see as Japan's lifeline.

As a whole, ASEAN is Japan's third-largest trading partner after the United States and the European Community (EC).

Takeshita was invited to Manila for talks with ASEAN leaders who got together here Monday and Tuesday for a summit meeting marking the 20th founding anniversary of the regional organization.

It was the first such conference in a decade and the third since the formation of the grouping in 1967.

Takeshita was the only non-ASEAN government leader invited to the postsummit briefings with ASEAN heads of government.

Addressing a plenary session of the ASEAN leaders Tuesday, Takeshita hailed the organization as a "group of most dynamic nations in the Asia-Pacific region."

As such, he added, "ASEAN is the focus of world attention."

Indeed, the Soviet Union, which in the past almost ignored ASEAN as an anti-communist bloc associated with the United States, sent a message of congratulations on the opening of the summit meeting.

It was signed by Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

In addition to Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei, ASEAN also groups the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore with a total population of 290 million and a combined gross national product (GNP) worth 220 billion dollars.

As Takeshita praised ASEAN's progress over the past 20 years, the six countries underscored close relations between the regional organization and Japan.

And a 2 billion dollar economic assistance fund offered by Tokyo will bring them "even closer," Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told reporters.

Takeshita unveiled the ASEAN-Japan development fund in the plenary meeting held in the Philippine International Convention Center.

Takeshita said the aid, in the form of low-interest loans, is intended for development of the private sector of the ASEAN countries.

Takeshita also declared he will pursue a "new partnership" between Japan and ASEAN in economic, political and other fields.

It was a clear reminder of the concept of "equal partnership" put forward by former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to describe ASEAN-Japan relations in 1981.

In 1983 Takeshita's predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone said there would be no prosperity for Japan if there was none for ASEAN.

Well aware of the persistent concern in some Southeast Asian countries over a possible resurgence of militarism in Japan, Takeshita reassured the ASEAN leaders that they do not have to worry.

He said Japan would not take the path to becoming a military power, adding that the Japanese people have a "keen sense of self-criticism" over the deplorable history of World War II.

"Promotion of a friendly and cooperative relationship with the ASEAN countries has constituted one of the pillars of Japan's foreign policy," Takeshita said.

**ASEAN Leaders Leave Philippines for Home**  
*BK160257 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei, President Suharto of Indonesia, and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon left home yesterday afternoon after attending the 2-day ASEAN summit here in Manila. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamed of Malaysia left this morning [16 December].

First to leave at 1750 yesterday was Bolkiah in his executive jet. Suharto took off at 1810 on a special Garuda flight, and Prem left at 1830 also on a special flight.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita who came yesterday and met with ASEAN leaders at the end of their summit is also flying home today.

**Aquino Thanks ASEAN Partners, Takeshita**  
*BK160551 Manila PNA in English 0540 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 16 (PNA/ANEX)—President Corazon Aquino today said that she was "very pleased" over the outcome of the just concluded 3rd ASEAN Summit talks here as she expressed gratitude to the ASEAN heads of government for their presence.

"I am not only satisfied but very pleased and very grateful to all our ASEAN partners and also to Prime Minister Takeshita," she said after holding bilateral talks in Malacanang with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The Philippines-Japan bilateral talks began with the joint signing of the 14th yen loan package annual renewal agreement, which provides 80 billion yen (or 560 million dollars) in aid to the Philippines.

The agreement was signed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

In an interview, Manglapus said that during the meeting the Philippine and Japanese delegations "went down the range of points of interests to both countries."

Manglapus added that among the common points discussed included "debt rescheduling, specific aid to agrarian reform, liberalization of Japanese market in order to permit the Philippines to sell more to Japan, improving the investment ventures of both countries, and more investments from Japan."

The Philippine delegation to the bilateral talks included Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr., Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez, Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, Education Secretary Lourdes Quisumbing, Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus, Press Secretary Teodoro C. Benigno, and Foreign Undersecretaries Jose Ingles and Manuel Yan.

The Japanese delegation was composed of Ichiro Ozawa, deputy chief, cabinet secretary; (Terufuke Keterada), executive secretary to the prime minister; Kimio Fukuta, director general, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Makoto Urfumy), director general, International Finance Bureau, Ministry of Finance; and Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Kiyoshi Sumiya.

### **Comparison of Prem Speech at Summit**

Manila PNA in English at 0935 on 14 December carries the "full text" of the 14 December speech by Thai Prime Minister Prem at the opening session of the Third ASEAN Summit in Manila. The PNA report, titled "Thailand's Prem Speaks at Manila ASEAN Summit," has been compared with the Radyo ng Bayan English version published in the 14 December East Asia DAILY REPORT titled "Thailand's Prem Speaks," page 12, and reveals the following variations:

Page 13, column one, paragraph two, last sentence reads in PNA: ...problem, which entails portentous ramifications. [New paragraph] On the (changing word potential to portentous)

Paragraph three, sentence two reads in PNA: ...and the entrepreneurial ingenuity of our private... (supplying additional word "ingenuity")

Paragraph four, end of sentence one to beginning of sentence two reads in PNA: ...declaration of 1967. Embedded in that declaration... (providing variant wording)

Same paragraph, sentence five reads in PNA: ...aims, and purposes as described in the Bangkok... (providing variant wording)

Paragraph five, sentence three reads in PNA: ...accelerate the process towards a political solution... (providing variant wording)

Paragraph six, sentence two reads in PNA: ...Asia, to bind themselves together in friendship and... (providing variant wording)

Column two, first paragraph, sentences one and two read in PNA: ...meeting reaffirm this vision of the founders of ASEAN. In charting the future course of ASEAN, we... (providing variant wording)

Page 14, column one, paragraph three, sentences two to three read in PNA: ...Our efforts are yielding results. Everyone must... (providing variant wording)

Same paragraph, sentence four reads in PNA: ...reached or can last long if it is... (providing variant wording)

Paragraph four, sentence two reads in PNA: ...to take ASEAN's preferred solution seriously and... (providing variant wording)

Paragraph five, sentence six in PNA reads: ...regions is not insulated from the major power rivalry. (providing variant wording) Same paragraph, sentence seven in PNA reads: ...turn influence the parameters of maneuverability. (providing variant wording) Column two, paragraph four, sentence two in PNA reads: ...will therefore determine how and how well ASEAN will be positioned... (providing variant wording) Paragraph five, sentence two in PNA reads: ...becoming more open economically to intra-ASEAN as well as extra-regional trade and investment and in crystallizing an ASEAN collective... (supplying additional word "economically," providing variant wording)

**Japan**

**Takeshita Receives Invitation To Visit PRC**  
*OW161137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT*  
*16 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO—Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu on Wednesday invited Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to visit China to mark the 10th anniversary of the Japan-China Friendship Treaty.

The ambassador made the invitation when he called on Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi at the prime minister's official residence here.

Obuchi told Zhang that he will convey the invitation to Takeshita.

Zhang also indicated that there are issues to be solved between the two countries and Obuchi reportedly pledged Japan's efforts to solve them.

**Officials To Consider USSR's Fishing Fees**  
*OW151433 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT*  
*15 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 15 KYODO—Japan will study whether to pay higher fees for next year's fishing rights in Soviet waters, and if this is impossible, how to conduct deadlocked fishery talks with the Soviet Union in Moscow.

This was made clear by Kenichi Unno, director of the Fisheries Agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department, at a press conference here Tuesday.

Unno, a Japanese delegate to the Moscow talks, returned home earlier in the day to get new instructions from the government after the talks were temporarily suspended following a tough Soviet demand for a sharp increase in Japanese fees.

He said the government will study whether it is possible to meet the Soviet Union's demand for 2.35 billion yen, double Japan's original offer of 1.16 billion yen.

The government will decide how to conduct the talks if it proves impossible to come to terms with the Soviet Union over the fees, he said.

The fees concern a catch quota of 100,000 tons the Soviet Union has agreed to grant Japanese fishermen in its 200-nautical-mile exclusive waters in exchange for the so-called "fishery cooperation fees."

Japan is also demanding an additional quota of 200,000 tons—the same as the previous year—which will require no such fees.

The Japanese fishing industry considers the Soviet demand an impossible one to meet but concedes that some fee increase is inevitable.

If no compromise is possible, Japan may study the possibility of seeking only the catch quota requiring no fees, government sources said.

Unno will return to Moscow on December 23 for another round of talks December 24-25.

**New Fishery Agreement Signed With DPRK**  
*OW160653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT*  
*16 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO—Japan and North Korea on Wednesday signed in Tokyo an agreement to renew their unofficial provisional fishery accord, paving the way for Japanese fishermen to shortly resume squid and Alaskan pollack fishing operations in Pyongyang's 200-mile economic zone.

The two-year accord calls for Japan to import 50,000 tons of North Korea's Alaskan pollack, and to pay 155 dollars in fishery fees per ton of squid. The agreement also requires Japan to provide Pyongyang with fishery equipment, including fishing nets worth 230 dollars per ton for long-line and drift-net fishing.

The new pact calls for both nations to hold annual consultations on fishery fees at their working-level joint fishery committee.

The agreement was reached after three days of talks in Tokyo since December 9 between the Parliamentarian's League for the Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship led by lower house Liberal Democratic Party member Chiji Kuno and the (North) Korea-Japan Friendship Association.

In the absence of diplomatic relations between the two neighboring nations, private groups such as the league have been playing a central role in concluding the fishery accords since September 1977.

**North Korea**

**Daily Criticizes Plan To Extradite Woman**  
*SK150046 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2148 GMT 8 Dec 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 9 December commentary: "The Puppets' New, Impure Plot"]

[Text] In connection with the incident of a missing passenger plane, which is a drama of their own production, the South Korean ruling circles continue to implicate us, while clinging to a new plot to justify their dasdardly commotion.

According to reports, the puppet foreign minister on 7 December sent a so-called envoy and demanded that Bahrain turn over to South Korea a woman carrying a Japanese passport allegedly implicated in the incident.

The Japanese authorities announced that Japan is not considering extradition of the woman in question, saying that she is not a Japanese, despite the fact that she carries a Japanese passport.

There are also reports that this woman of Japanese nationality may be turned over to South Korea in just a few days.

Since the South Korean ruling circles link the disappearance of the passenger plane with us and stage anti-republic riots, we reserve the right to announce our position concerning the investigation and the handling of the incident.

The extradition to South Korea of the woman being detained in Bahrain will cast a dark shadow over a fair solution to the case and amount to the improper act of creating danger. There is no reason or condition whatsoever for a woman of Japanese nationality to be extradited to South Korea.

Even though the South Korean rulers allege that the Japanese woman in question was implicated in the incident, there is no evidence yet to substantiate that view.

Concerning the Japanese woman, she did nothing more than board the missing passenger plane before deplaning. According to reports, she boarded the plane after passing through normal security procedures.

Under international law it is also inappropriate to take her to South Korea. She is a woman of Japanese nationality. Only after the Bahraini authorities, who have the right of investigation, have clearly revealed her identity, can the question of extradition or anything else be raised. However, in this case, as well, there is no reason whatsoever to take her to South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean rulers have hurriedly tried to drag away this woman, of Japanese nationality, to South Korea. Hidden behind this is the impure political scheme to keep this crisis of their own production and performance buried under a dark curtain and link the incident to us to the last through new fabrications.

Recently Japanese jurisprudents, attorneys, and other jurists strongly urged the Japanese authorities not allow the woman under detention in Bahrain, Mayumi Hachiya, to be extradited to South Korea, maintaining that the puppets are trying to use her as an artifice. This is based on accurate judgment.

By nature the South Korean rulers are a group of political gangsters who are unscrupulous about methods to stage anti-republic commotion and snare and repress opposition forces. It was the former South Korean rulers that put the So Sung brothers, compatriots from Japan studying in South Korea, to vicious torture and, after making them fall unconscious and affixing their footprints on fabricated statements, fabricated that they were spies linked to us.

The acts being perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique are even more perilous. It was none other than the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique that lured and kidnapped Yi Sang-kun, the managing editor of URINARA, a compatriots' paper published in West Germany, in June, 1985, and killed him after putting him through all forms of torture, including taekwondo torture and the Genghis Khan dish torture, in the underground torture room of the puppet Agency for National Security Planning. They announced his death as a suicide, fabricated that he was a spy connected with us, and fabricated the so-called overseas students' campus infiltration spy ring case.

The world remembers that the South Korean rulers killed Pak Chong-chol, a patriotic student, after putting him through electric-shock and water torture in branding him a communist-tolerating element, and even put Miss Kwon In-suk to sexual torture for the same purpose.

Anyone can predict that, should the Japanese woman now under detention in Bahrain be extradited to South Korea, she would be forced to make false confessions and be fabricated as a person linked to us amid such habitual torture atrocities.

Considering that the Japanese woman in question frequented South Korea to smuggle jewelry and other purposes and that she is a stooge of the U.S. imperialists deeply connected with the puppets, it is not necessarily impossible to fabricate a case by such means as to give some amount of dollars to her.

Undoubtedly hidden behind the South Korean puppets' plot to forcibly transfer the Japanese woman in question is the scheme to block the way to finding a fair solution to the incident, conceal their criminal act, and impute responsibility for the incident to us to the bitter end.

It is the South Korean rulers' chronic vicious habit to raise an anticommunist din by fabricating a case whenever South Korea is noisy internally or whenever a political crisis is created.

For a fair solution to the incident, the Japanese woman in question should not be turned over to South Korea.

We emphasize that the Bahraini authorities must deal with the question of extraditing the Japanese woman under detention to South Korea after giving it deep consideration.

We also recognize that, for fair settlement of this incident, the governments of all countries and international organizations of the world should direct due attention to it.

The South Korean rulers are now making bad use of the missing passenger plane incident to aggravate North-South confrontation and create a favorable atmosphere for themselves in the presidential election, thus revealing for themselves that the incident was fabricated by themselves, not by anyone else.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique must apologize for these impure smear maneuvers it is carrying out with the aim of damaging our external authority and must stop at once the criminal plot to carry out an anti-republic din more viciously through new fabrications by talking about an extradition and so forth.

**Envoy Denies ROK Allegations Over Airliner**  
*LD141352 East Berlin ADN International Service  
in German 1327 GMT 14 Dec 87*

[Text] Berlin 14 Dec (ADN)—At a news conference in Berlin on Monday, Pak Yong-Chan, the DPRK Ambassador to the GDR, rejected accusations from Seoul that link the DPRK to the disappearance of the South Korean airliner on 29 November near the border between Burma and Thailand. The DPRK had nothing to do with the disappearance of the aircraft, the ambassador stressed. If South Korea is interested in clearing up this matter, it should start investigating at home, especially as the aircraft already had carried out two emergency landings because of defective landing flaps. The South Korean authorities ought to apologize for attempting to damage the international reputation of the DPRK.

**Chongnyon Demands End to 'Smear Campaign'**  
*SK161036 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1015 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA)—A KNS report from Tokyo says that the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in a letter of request to the Japanese prime minister Monday strongly demanded that the government authorities of Japan refrain from partaking in the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon smear campaign of the South Korean authorities and take positive measures to strictly check the criminal acts of some forces on the pretext of the passenger jetliner incident and ensure the human rights of the Korean residents in Japan.

The letter cites concrete facts that anti-DPRK and anti-Chongnyon rows are being repeated by some forces of Japan and subversive activities against Chongnyon and violations of human rights of Korean residents in Japan are frequent in different parts of Japan, at a time

when the South Korean authorities are advertising the South Korean passenger jetliner incident as "a work done by the North" although its whereabouts is still unknown.

Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Pak Chae-no, together with other representatives of Chongnyon, met with the deputy chief cabinet secretary of Japan and handed over the letter of request to him.

**Japanese Journal Doubts Claims in Crash Case**  
*SK122244 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1507 GMT 12 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA)—The Japanese weekly "ASAHI JOURNAL" in an article entitled "South Korean Jetliner Missing Wrapped in Mystery" threw strong doubt on the KAL incident and laid bare the despicable intrigues of the South Korean puppet clique to conceal the truth, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

There have been contradictory reports about the KAL incident, the journal notes, and added: "What happened to the south korean passenger plane has not yet been made clear. Even if it exploded in actuality, there is no sufficient ground for connecting the couple with it." It referred to the fascist clique's attempt to "justify" their despicable plot with speculations.

The journal expressed strong complaint about the restrictions imposed on the news coverage of the incident in Bahrain due to the manoeuvres of the South Korean puppet clique. The journal went on: It was strictly forbidden to have access to the hospital or the hotel where the woman named "Mayumi" was lodging. Under strict control, the Japanese side is very impolite and only the South Korean side makes "statements." Under this situation, the needle of the magnetic compass points to the "northern half" of the Korean peninsula. It was doubtful anyway, said the journal.

**Assaults Against Koreans in Japan Reported**  
*SK152309 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2303 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Tokyo December 13 (KNS-KCNA)—Assaults on children of Koreans in Japan have been reported one after another in different parts of Japan. On December 11, a girl student of the high class section of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School, who lives in Hino, Tokyo metropolis, was going to school, when she was suddenly attacked from backward by an unidentified ruffian who throttled her with a string. She fell to the ground in a coma, with a heavy wound.

The Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) lodged a protest with the Tokyo metropolitan police office on December 12, strongly demanding the arrest of the criminal and guarantee for the safety of Korean students.

Meanwhile, Chongnyon functionaries and teachers of the Tokyo Korean middle and high school met Japanese newspaper reporters on December 11 and denounced the assaults on Korean students as part of the Japanese reactionaries' unpardonable moves against Chongnyon.

They held that mass media of Japan should report unbiasedly on the basis of confirmed facts the political intrigues of the South Korean puppet clique including the missing of a passenger plane.

They went to the police station in Hino where the Korean girl victim lives, and demanded that it take steps to prevent the recurrence of heinous provocative acts against children of Koreans in Japan.

**Kim Il-song Receives USSR Envoy Credentials**  
*SK121054 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1047 GMT 12 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Gennady Bartoshevich, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Korea.

The presentation ceremony was attended by First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and officials of the Soviet embassy here.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving his credentials.

On the occasion, the ambassador conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**WFDY Demands End to U.S. Arms Buildup**  
*SK120503 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0454 GMT 12 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA)—The World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] appeals to all progressive and democratic youth to conduct activity supporting the struggle of the Korean people and youth to stop the U.S. arms buildup and war policy and achieve peace on the Korean peninsula for peace and security in the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world.

So stressed an appeal to the world youth which was adopted at the bureau of the WFDY.

The appeal was read out at a meeting for solidarity with the delegations and delegates who had participated in the meeting of the executive committee of the WFDY and the Korean people and youth held in Pyongyang on December 11.

Noting that the Korean peninsula remains the biggest hotbed of tension on the globe owing to the arms buildup and war policy of the U.S. imperialists, it continued:

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons which are deployed in South Korea including 56 neutron bombs owned by the U.S. forces, 40,000 U.S. troops, the puppet army one million strong under the U.S. forces command—all this poses a grave threat to the Korean peninsula and threatens peace and security in this region.

The WFDY believes that in order to ease tensions and maintain a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, a military armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, arms buildup stopped, the disarmament realised, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn according to the resolution 3390 B of the U.N. General Assembly and the Korean peninsula converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone for guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The WFDY reaffirms its support to the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea and particularly, the proposal for phased arms reduction dated July 23, 1987, and many other disarmament proposals to create an atmosphere favourable to the solution of the Korean question.

**Delegates Support Proposals**  
*SK120457 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0443 GMT 12 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA)—A meeting for solidarity with the delegations and delegates who had participated in the meeting of the executive committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the Korean people and youth was held at the People's Palace of Culture Friday.

The participants first saw the Korean documentary film "U.S. Imperialists are Aggressors and Wreckers and Violators of the Armistice Agreement."

Then the meeting was addressed by president of the WFDY Walid Masri.

He said that in order to maintain a durable peace on the Korean peninsula the United States and the South Korean authorities must accede to peace proposals put

forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, take a step for reducing armed forces and withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons.

The WFDY, he stressed, extends full support and solidarity for the sincere and consistent efforts of the Korean people to put an end to the division of Korea and achieve her peace and peaceful reunification.

He expressed solidarity with the South Korean people, the youth in particular in their vigorous fight for freedom, democracy and right to existence.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a speech next

He noted: If fair elections are held in South Korea and a democratic regime is established, the problem of the cohosting of the 24th Olympic games will be settled in conformity with the desire of the world people and the cause of reunification, the common cause of the nation, and South Korean youth and students will also participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in 1989, I think.

Regional delegates spoke next Indian delegate D. Raja stated that the place in which nuclear weapons are deployed most densely in Asia is South Korea occupied by the U.S. forces and said that this shows how brazen-faced the imperialist aggression and subjugation are.

The youth and students of India and the Asian region stand on the side of the Korean young people to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, he added.

Sierra Leonean delegate Osman A. Camara stressed that the African youth will, together with the democratic and progressive forces of the world, intensify the struggle to ease the tensions and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

Palestinian delegate Fariz Mahdawi pointed out that the Palestinian people and youth pay tribute to the resistance of the South Korean students who have risen against imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship.

Salvadoran delegate Italo Socha said: We actively support the proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to reunify the country by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Soviet delegate Victor Kamyshanov noted that the Soviet young people positively support all proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, a prominent and veteran activist of the international working-class movement and communist movement, for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, the holding of the North-South high-level political and military talks, and the building of

a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and hail proposals for solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy, freedom and national reunification.

The speakers stressed the need to make all efforts to successfully ensure the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for the summer of 1989 in Pyongyang.

The meeting read out an appeal to the world youth which was adopted at the bureau of the WFDY.

#### **U.S. Deployment of Nuclear Arms Viewed**

*SK151149 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1053 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA)—Nuclear weapons should be eliminated from the Korean peninsula fraught with the greatest danger of a nuclear war, says NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

The paper says:

The U.S. imperialists intend to unleash a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, not anywhere else in the world. Notably, they are shipping into South Korea nuclear weapons leveled at our Republic and even other socialist countries as well.

There is no such area as the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war is extremely great and explosive.

That is why the world people lift up their voice for the removal of the danger of nuclear war and the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in this area, expressing deep concern about the situation on the Korean peninsula.

This peninsula should be the first to be denuclearized. Then one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war will be removed and world peace and security be ensured.

Out of its noble mission for the cause of world peace, our republic proposed to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and has done its best to put the proposal into effect.

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw all their aggression forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean and other peace-loving people the world over.

**Daily Urges South Not To Vote for No**  
**SK160407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean**  
**2120 GMT 12 Dec 87**

[NODONG SINMUN 13 December commentary:  
 "Achievement of Democratization Or Extension of Military Dictatorship"]

[Text] The June People's Resistance being a watershed, the South Korean political situation has entered a new period of convulsion and the South Korean people's democratization movement, aimed at terminating military dictatorship and establishing a genuine, democratic regime, has risen to a new plane of self-development with unprecedented breadth and spirit.

The direct presidential election, which is close at hand, is the outcome of a bloody struggle waged by the South Korean people of all strata and circles and the first fruit reaped on the way to democratization. However, the democratization of South Korean society is not to be achieved by this alone.

History knows of no precedent in which a fascist dictator has voluntarily stepped down from power, presenting democracy to the people. It is the simple and plain truth corroborated by history that freedom and democracy can be seized only through the popular masses' united struggle against the oppressors.

Realistically the South Korean people's just democratization cause faces a stubborn challenge by the colonial military dictatorial forces.

Having helplessly accepted a direct election system after being driven to a corner by the June People's Resistance, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military fascist clique is mobilizing all government authority and the power of money to extend the military dictatorship by reversing the general trend in the current election and fabricating its election.

How many youths, students, and people of all strata and circles have been dragged into prison, charged as leftist communist sympathizers and election obstruction criminals for crying for the overthrow of the dictatorship and for calling for No Tae-u's withdrawal as a candidate, the guarantee of a fair election, and the formation of a neutral pan-national cabinet!

Even at this very moment, raids, searches, and terrorist acts, aimed at splitting, breaking up, repressing, and obliterating opposition students are being openly carried out under the direction of the fascist police and gangsters of a new version of the Nazi Youth Corps.

This tyrannical fascist offensive is another act of usurping power designed to prolong the military dictatorship with the deceptive farce of the DJP dictator's election while binding the hands and feet of all forces aspiring after democracy.

In South Korea, where the establishment of a democratic regime is the order of the day, it is an intolerable disgrace and challenge to the South Korean people and democratic forces that aspire for democracy, that a military gangster and garbage of the nation like No Tae-u has joined in the election race wearing the hat of a presidential candidate, putting the political world in disorder.

No Tae-u is a military hooligan who has made sword brandishing and manslaughter his pastime throughout his military life for more than 30 years, the ringleader of treason who engineered the 12 December military purification coup, a fascist murderer who plotted and directed the 17 May reckless incident and the Kwangju massacre, and a pro-U.S. stooge and a traitor of the ages who visited the U.S. president to have his election as puppet president sanctioned, while leaving eligible voters behind in South Korea.

In view of the fascist constitution he has carried and the record of his behavior, which is filled with crimes, traitor No Tae-u does not have even the elementary qualifications to step on the election stage for democratization.

No Tae-u, who had so ardently called for an indirect election system, yielded to the June People's Resistance and found it inevitable to accept a direct election system, with the result that his qualifications to run as a candidate are already nullified.

It is outrageous and a national disgrace in itself that a robber of power, military hoodlum and fascist murderer like No Tae-u steps out as a candidate in an election aimed at establishing a lawful, democratic regime.

As a wolf cannot become a sheep just by wearing a sheep's mask, the ringleader of torture and terrorism cannot practice democracy by just rising as a standard-bearer of democratization, nor can a dictator incarnate, who cannot survive even for a moment without the gun and the sword and terrorism, implement democratic government. Is this not all too self-evident?

No Tae-u's taking power means the taking of power by the remnants of Yusin and the Kwangju murderers and signifies the extension of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship. If No Tae-u's taking power cannot be prevented, the goal of democratization, which is now within reach, will disappear and the people will be unable to free themselves from the snare of military dictatorship. Only spiteful tragedies, which began with the Kwangju massacre and were linked to the death of Yi Han-yol, will be repeated.

How can the aftermath be limited to South Korea only? Because of the hackneyed anticommunist and antirepublic strategic dins and provocative war maneuvers of the military dictatorial forces, the confrontation and tension between the North and South will be further aggravated and the Korean Peninsula will be reduced to a nuclear war battleground.

To avert the forthcoming national calamity and disaster, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's plot to extend its dictatorial regime through wielding power must be foiled. To do so, military dictator No Tae-u must be completely excluded in the election and a true, democratic regime must be established through an election without No Tae-u. Now is the time for all who wish to live under democracy and patriotism to deeply realize their duty and mission to the nation and resolutely rise up in the struggle to terminate military dictatorship and establish a democratic regime.

This stark situation keenly calls for each eligible voter in the South to give deep thought before making a correct choice.

The South Korean people, who cultivated confidence and strength in June and who once again saw through the true nature and heinous plot of the military dictators in their challenge, have nothing to fear or hesitate about in the showdown with the military fascist forces, nor do they have to back down.

The South Korean people had a firm yearning for independence and democracy even under an unprecedentedly brutal tyranny. They have won a direct election system by waging an undaunted struggle in the teeth of the impetuous bullets of despotism. How can they make a mistake and bring on the eternal regret of giving military dictator No Tae-u an opportunity to seize power? How can they nullify this opportunity brought about by the sacrifice of thousands and tens of thousands of lives on the altar of democracy?

Should the South Korean people permit No Tae-u to take power—cheated by falsehoods, sharp maneuvers, and the cajolery of the DJP gangsters and taken in by temptations and deceptions which hide the dagger of fascism—it would amount to a breach of faith, which faith brings about self-sacrifice, and (?treason) spoiling the great cause of democratization.

To put an end to military dictatorship and move toward democratization, it is necessary to prevent No Tae-u from taking power, and everything should be concentrated on this.

At this crucial moment of deciding on their own destiny and the nation's future, no one who desires to live for democracy and reunification should vote for No Tae-u. Everyone should turn the election campaign sites and voting stations into a venue for judging and overthrowing No Tae-u.

The key to victory in the struggle to end military dictatorship and realize democratization lies in unity. The June People's Resistance attested to the truth that when the masses of people rise up in firm unity they are invincible and can pull down any stronghold of dictatorship.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique are plotting to fish in troubled waters by pitting the opposition and out-of-office democratic organizations against one another and splitting and alienating them, thus scattering votes for the opposition. This situation more urgently calls for the unity of the South Korean opposition parties and out-of-office democratic forces.

Now is the time for the South Korean opposition parties and democratic forces to achieve unity among themselves, transcending partisan interests and strategies as well as lineage and affiliation, and march hand in hand toward the one goal of democratization.

The South Korean youth, students, and personages of all strata and circles are now urging the building of a united front of the democratic forces for terminating military dictatorship. This is a very natural demand which reflects the general trend.

All parties, factions, and people of all strata and circles in South Korea, who truly aspire to democracy, should be united as one in opposing military dictator No Tae-u, the common villainous enemy, by jumping over the fences of ideology, political views, party factions, sects, and denominations. Herein lies the secret of bringing an end to the military dictatorial forces, which are wire-pulled by the United States, and the true way to democratization.

To terminate military dictatorship and achieve democratization, the U.S. political intervention must be frustrated. Without independence there can be no democracy. The U.S. imperialists are the virtual rulers of South Korea as well as the commander and wire-puller of the military dictatorial forces.

It is the United States that trampled the popular will underfoot at gunpoint immediately after the 15 August liberation and helped a colonial fascist regime take root in South Korea through the 10 May election. It is also none other than the United States that maintains the military dictatorial system through coups d'état, not through elections, whenever the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification surges up.

Although in words they say that they support democratization, in actual deeds they back the extension of dictatorship by the military fascist forces. On the surface they advocate a fair election and neutrality, but behind the scenes they are plotting election rigging and fraud for fabricating No Tae-u's election and preparing for a military coup to cope with an emergency.

Without rejecting this heinous political intervention by the United States, intervention in the election, it will be impossible to elect to the presidency a democratic personage of the South Korean people's choice, nor will it be possible to bring about civil and democratic government.

The South Korean people should carry out a courageous struggle to expose and smash the intervention maneuvers of the United States, which is manipulating election campaigns behind the scenes and plotting to prolong the life of military dictatorship.

The establishment of a democratic regime is the guarantee for democratization and the basic goal of the democratization struggle. Democratization will bear its fruit through the establishment of an independent, democratic regime, which makes independence, democracy, and reunification the keynote of its policy and which protects and guarantees the rights and interests of the broad masses of people of all strata and circles.

The South Korean workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, religious people, as well as broad people of all strata and circles and democratic forces will surely unite firmly and foil No Tae-u's election through violence and fraud in the direct election, which they won through the June resistance, thereby ending the U.S.-manipulated military fascist rule and wrest a truly democratic regime, which aspires after independence and reunification.

The end of a dictator, who tries to reverse the current of history, is bound to produce desperation. Although the U.S.-manipulated Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military fascist forces are making every desperate effort to obstruct the powerful (?waves) of the democratization movement, people see the grave of these forces in the dictators' desperation.

The military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, a challenger against history, will unfailingly perish, and the South Korean people's righteous cause of independence and democratization will surely triumph.

**Special Alert in South Coverup for Coup**  
*SK130845 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0818 GMT 13 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA)—The fascist clique on December 12 issued a "special alert order" to the puppet army units throughout South Korea with the "elections" at hand, according to a report.

The fascist clique posted commandoes above platoon and company strong at 13,657 polling stations and 245 ballot-counting stations throughout South Korea on December 11, before issuing the "special alert order" little different from "emergency martial law" to all the puppet army units. By this the clique made a fait accompli the robbery of "power" by a "military coup d'etat".

Puppet Defence Minister Chong Ho-yong, a shameless military hooligan and a culprit of the Kwangju massacre, babbled that the issue of the "special alert order" is to prevent someone's "provocation" and "social confusion" and hold the "elections" smoothly.

This is nothing but an absurd attempt to "justify" the "state of emergency" with the fiction of non-existent provocation from the North and cover up the robbery of power by the "coup d'etat" with the formal function of "elections".

**No Tae-u Efforts To Rig Election Reported**  
*SK160457 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0440 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA)—Pro-American flunkeyist traitor No Tae-u is mobilizing even his family and relatives to rig up his "victory" in the "presidential elections", according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

Director of the "Mining Development Corporation" Kim Pok-tong, brother of No Tae-u's wife, has set in motion his family and scores of his servants to conduct a "one-quintuplicate movement".

Former "minister of commerce and industry" Kum Chin-ho, husband of his wife's sister, is instigating him to "election" fraud, talking big: "There is only one chance."

To beg for support they are resorting to a bribery operation by dollars and other valuables and to base means of every description—"recommendation," "financing," foreign assignment, entrance into a school of higher grade, tourism and supply of medical instruments and medicines.

His daughter and wife are also out in swindles for his "victory" only to meet public criticism.

The South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO said that the No Tae-u group's "movement for multiplying party members" is "part of voting operations". Many people are now being admitted to the "Democratic Justice Party" before they know it, the paper noted.

**Fascist Clique Extends 'Emergency Order'**  
*SK160509 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0444 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique made public Monday that it would extend for an indefinite period the "top emergency duty order" which was announced to police on December 3 till a "victor" is confirmed after the "elections", according to a report.

This repressive step betrays a criminal attempt to repress at the point of the bayonet those people protesting against the fraudulent elections after rigging up the traitor No Tae-u's "victory".

The fascist clique also issued a repressive order to police posted at ballot-counting places to strictly watch and check witnesses, concentrate police in "vulnerable cities" and additionally post task reserve units of police to "vulnerable area" in a wicked attempt to control polling and ballot-counting places and have command of polling and counting.

**Bulletin Issued on Democracy in South**  
*SK152300 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*2254 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA)—Bulletin No 2 of November was brought out by the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace of Korea [ILCRPK].

The bulletin carries an editorial titled "To Establish a Democratic Government in South Korea is an Important Demand for the Solution of the Korean Question". The editorial expresses full support to the five-point proposal for national unity of the DPRK which was contained in the letter of a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sent to all political parties, groupings and people of all strata in South Korea and stresses that this proposal should be realized as early as possible. It also expresses support to and solidarity with the South Korean democratic forces in the struggle for the overthrow of the dictatorial "power" and the establishment of a democratic power.

**Inauguration of South Trade Organization**  
*SK152305 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*2300 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA)—Over 1,000 workers and students and representatives of some 220 industrial labor unions throughout South Korea reportedly held the inaugural ceremony of the federation of the labor movement and a rally for great unity for democracy at Yonsei University on December 13.

The participants asserted that "a federal body of the labor movement should be set up to protect the vital rights of workers."

They vowed that they would struggle to unite the forces of the labor movement and have democratic labor unions organized at all industrial establishments in South Korea.

They adopted a three-point resolution—release of detained workers, reinstatement of dismissed workers and solidarity of labor unions.

**CPRF Denounces South Army for Soldier's Death**  
*SK160453 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0437 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 428 Tuesday vehemently denounces officers of Unit No. 8350 of the South Korean puppet army for such thrice-cursed atrocities as beating to death soldier Chong Yon-kwan who refused their order to "support" the traitor No Tae-u and signed a voting paper for another candidate.

The information says:

The South Korean military fascists do not hesitate to take any means including murder to rig up the "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u. His clique is a group of those heinous murderers who leave no stone unturned to take power.

The military fascist clique burnt the body of the soldier and pretended not to know it, but it cannot escape the responsibility for murder.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the crime of murdering the soldier to rig up No's "victory" and deal a hard blow to the shameless robbers of the "power".

**Daily Denounces South's Anti-North Campaign**  
*SK151119 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1048 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets are kicking up an unprecedentedly frenzied anti-communist, anti-DPRK row such as anti-communist "rallies" with a turnout of inhabitants in different places after arbitrarily concluding the missing of an air passenger as an "explosion in the air" and describing it as a "work of the North."

This shows how craftily and heinously the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is trying to create a favorable situation for extension of its military rule in the coming "presidential elections", says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

The commentary points out that the puppets launched such anti-DPRK smear campaign with a frame-up regarding the missing of a passenger plane with the aim of convincing people that it is justifiable for the military junta to remain in power, misleading the spearhead of people's grievances and resistance away from them and thus turning the situation in their favor and extending their military dictatorship.

Paying heed to the fact that the puppets are abusing the missing of the plane for their campaign purposes while getting all the more zealous with the anti-DPRK campaign, it says this is a vivid revelation of the last-ditch efforts of those who are on their last legs.

It goes on:

The South Korean fascist clique should be clearly mindful that nothing would come of their preposterous and futile rash acts against the DPRK, but it would rather betray their despicable nature with increasing clarity.

The Chon-No group must immediately stop the anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign.

**KCNA on 'Desire' To Study Chuche in South**

*SK142219 Pyongyang KCNA in English*

*1500 GMT 14 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 14 (KCNA)—The desire to study the chuche idea and advance under its banner is rapidly growing stronger among the South Korean people.

South Korean students who have been affected by bourgeois reactionary philosophy and all kinds of evil ideas at the vitality of the chuche idea which makes human dignity and value shine and expounds the struggle and the truth of life, organising ideological circles and studying hard to grasp the idea. [sentense as received]

Han Si-pom, chairman of the student council, and Sin Yong-pok and other students of the liberal arts college of Yonsei University, organized an ideological circle in march and have energetically studied "on the chuche idea" and other printed material with them as textbooks. They studied collectively on 16 occasions.

Awakening activities to grasp, disseminate and propagandize the truth of the chche idea are being vigorously conducted among many students of Seoul, Pusan, Chon-nam and many other universities including Sin Chon-won, Yi Chae-kyong, So Min-sok and over 17 other students of Koryo University who formed a "national ideological fighting committee" in December last year and have systematically studied the chuche idea with this clandestine organisation as a centre.

Graphic expression of such brisk activities is found also in the fact that some time ago students of Koryo University held an open symposium on the chuche idea at a university lecture room.

Students of the university have assiduously studied the chuche idea with "On the Chuche Idea of President Kim Il-song," "History of Founding the Workers' Party of Korea" and other printed material as textbooks. They held openly seminars on the chuche idea on four occasions at a lecture room of the university.

A ~~the~~ seminar students noted that "the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song is a revolutionary theory of universal character in the Third World states", ardently calling for bringing home to the people the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who

has developed and enriched it and for widely explaining and propagandizing among the broad masses the shining reality of the northern half of the republic where the chuche idea is applied brilliantly.

Noting that "lectures on the chuche idea of Kim Il-song were being held at lecture rooms in broad daylight," a South Korean newspaper said that "seriousness of the problem lies in that this phenomenon is motivated by no means by temporary psychology of heroism but by a confident demand based on the recognition of reality."

A seminar of students on the chuche idea was recently held at west gate district, Seoul, under the guidance of a professor.

He said:

The chuche idea of President Kim Il-song is an idea which is widely spread and studied and disseminated in the world as an idea of national liberation.

The word of "chuche" has become a proper noun as a progressive political philosophy representing the present era.

This idea enjoys footlights in many countries of the world. The reason is that the chuche idea is a man-centred idea.

You should have a confidence that ours is a nation with the chuche idea, the great idea of the present era, and make all efforts to grasp the truth of the chuche idea.

He emphatically told the students: "Let us use as reading textbooks 'on the chuche idea' and 'on some problems of education in the chuche idea', works of Mr. Kim Chong-il, which are a great charter of our nation systematizing and consummating the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song and more deeply study and grasp the profound principles contained there."

**Daily on Kim Il-song's 10-Point Program**

*SK161042 Pyongyang KCNA in English*

*1020 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA)—It is 20 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song published his historical work "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence More Thoroughly in All Branches of State Activity" (December 16, 1967).

The ten-point political program outlined by President Kim Il-song in the work contains all lines and policies for the building of an independent, sovereign state and for success in the cause of socialism and communism—politics, economy, national defence, the three revolutions, economic management, work method of officials, foreign relations, etc.

On this occasion, NODONG SINMUN runs a signed article entitled "great ten-point political program for eternal prosperity of our nation and revolutionary victory."

The article says:

The ten-point political program mapped out by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-oriented program which indicates the ways of building an independent, sovereign state, rich and prosperous, and pressing ahead with socialist and communist construction under the banner of the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"If the revolution and construction are to be carried out as required by the chuche idea, chajusong must be maintained and realized in party and state activities.

"The leader laid down the principles of chuche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy, and self-reliance in defence as the principles of realizing chajusong."

The ten-point political program is great, above all, in that it provides the fundamental principles as a whole for the building of an independent, sovereign state in our time and for success in the cause of socialism and communism.

It clearly explains the lines and policies in all spheres, including independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy, self-reliance in national defence, the three revolutions as the general line of socialist and communist construction, the taean system and the chongsan-ri method in economic management and work method and the rural theses in rural construction. Independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence constitute the fundamental principles for the building of an independent, sovereign state, and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the taean work system, the rural theses, the chongsan-ri spirit and method mean the methodological principles for successful solution of all questions in the building of socialism and communism.

Human history knows no such program as the ten-point political program that clearly elucidates in an integral way the fundamental principles in all spheres of the building of a state, the revolution and construction, including ideology, politics, economy, culture and national defence. This program serves as an immortal banner under which to provide a state with the basic criterion and all the features of an independent, sovereign state in our time and advance straight toward the communist future.

The ten-point political program is great also in that the lines and policies outlined by it are all scientific and truthful.

The program represents the line of building an independent state that fully embodies the trend of our time toward chajusong. It provides the lines and policies to thoroughly ensure chajusong in politics, economy, national defence, foreign relations and all other fields.

It independently guarantees chajusong, the life and soul of an independent, sovereign state, and its development and prosperity under whatever circumstances. That is why the program is superior and great beyond comparison.

It is strictly scientific as it reflects most correctly the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction as well as the main spirit of the times.

The program provides a scientific, historical landmark in the way of socialism and communism. It demands that for the building of communism top priority be given to the remaking of people, the remaking of their ideology, and technical and cultural reforms be promoted under the red banner of the three revolutions.

The ten-point political program is great also in that it provides an immortal guideline that the party and state of the working class should follow not only yesterday and today but also in the future.

The principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence, the line of the three revolutions, economic management, the method and style of work, national reunification and the line of staunch anti-imperialist struggle and all other principles and lines set out in the program represent a guideline of eternal value for their invariable purposes, truth and universal features.

Referring to the imperishable vitality of the ten-point political program, the article says the program helped firmly defend the sovereignty of the DPRK, highly enhance the dignity and honor of the nation, markedly strengthen the subject of the revolution and usher in a heyday of national prosperity.

The validity and vitality of the program containing the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence are, in other words, the validity and vitality of the chuche idea, the article stresses.

**Kim Chong-il Work on Law, Obedience Reviewed**  
*SK151045 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1006 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article headlined "Programmatic Work Which Indicates the True Road of Increasing Obedience to Socialist Laws" to the fifth

anniversary of the publication of the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il "On Increasing Obedience to Socialist Laws" (December 15, 1982).

The work made clear the basic direction and ways for increasing the obedience to socialist laws in accordance with an essential requirement of the socialist society.

The work clarified in detail the essential nature of the obedience to socialist laws, significance of its increasing in the development of our revolution and all other problems of establishing the revolutionary habit of obeying the law throughout society and improving the guidance of party organizations and people's power organs on the execution of socialist laws.

The author of the article says:

An important idea of the work is to firmly establish the revolutionary habit of obeying the law throughout society. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"For obedience to socialist laws to be increased we must establish the revolutionary habit of obeying the law throughout society. This is a basic requirement for achieving it."

As he said, establishing this revolutionary habit means making all members of society respect the state law and regard it as part of their life and routine to obey and enforce the law.

The socialist law is true people's law reflecting the will and requirement of the working masses and serving their interest. Accordingly, it is their sacred duty to respect and execute sincerely laws and regulations of the socialist society.

The course of working and living in accordance with laws and regulations makes it possible for the entire people to unite closely around the party and the leader, act as one according to the party's intention and fully display the fighting spirit of thoroughly implementing the party's decisions and instructions unconditionally.

The work also advanced the idea on improving the guidance of party organizations and people's power bodies in the obedience to socialist laws.

The guidance over the execution of the socialist laws is, in nature, an organisational and political work for the obedience to laws on the basis of teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the party's policies. When the work is done effectively, the whole course of obeying law from interpreting and applying it to reviewing its execution will be run through with the work for implementing the party's policies.

The work provided a firm guarantee to consolidate the state and social system and press ahead with the revolution and construction by increasing obedience to socialist law in keeping with the requirement of the higher stage of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea. Herein lies the weighty theoretical and practical significance of the work, stresses the article.

#### **Revolutionary Attitude Toward Leader Viewed**

*SK121051 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1038 GMT 12 Dec 87*

[Text] Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "A Revolutionary Attitude to the Leader is the Nucleus of a Revolutionary Outlook on Life".

The article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" scientifically made clear that a revolutionary attitude to the leader is the nucleus of a revolutionary outlook on life.

This constitutes a great feat as it indicated the road of making man's attitude and stand on life run through with the loyalty to the leader and leading the people to enjoy a genuine life and happiness.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, says:

"... It can be claimed that a revolutionary attitude to the leader is the nucleus of a revolutionary outlook on life."

What is important, above all, in the abovesaid exposition is the correct view on the integrity that the immortal socio-political integrity is provided only by the leader and the integrity is the noblest one for man, a social being.

The most valuable socio-political integrity of the people is given by the socio-political organism and the leader, its centre. It is only when people, as members of the socio-political community, share the same destiny with the leader, that they can possess the immortal socio-political integrity and continue to exalt it. Therefore, the attitude to the most valuable socio-political integrity of man, a social being, is, precisely, linked as one with the attitude to the leader. Herein lies one of the main contents of the idea that a revolutionary attitude to the leader is the nucleus of a revolutionary outlook on life.

Today our people hold in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and advance under the guidance of the glorious party centre. Hence, they are closely united as a socio-political organism and have the immortal socio-political integrity.

What is also important in the exposition is that the most worthy life for the people is to remain boundlessly loyal to the leader, the centre of the socio-political organism.

As the leader, the brain of the socio-political organism, represents the life of the socio-political community, the loyalty of the people to the community precisely means the loyalty to the leader. Therefore, to remain loyal to the leader is not for any others but for their own happiness.

Herein lies the reason why it is the most worthy and shining life for the people, social beings, to have the revolutionary attitude to the leader and remain intensely loyal to him.

The article points out that the new formulation given by Comrade Kim Chong-il of the nucleus of the revolutionary outlook on life in the work is of weighty significance in the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class and in the people's socio-political life. It put the working class theory on the outlook on life on a new plane and enabled the people to grasp the truth of the genuine people's life and always lead a worthy life as revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the leader, the party and masses.

**SKNDF Issues Manifesto on Election in South Korea**  
*SK160305 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Dec 87*

[Manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) on 11 December—read by announcer]

[Text] To all the people: A grave moment has come in deciding the future of democratization and the destiny of the masses.

Confrontation between the patriotic forces and the nation-selling forces to choose between a democratic and a dictatorial regime will reach a decisive stage, the presidential election becoming an epoch.

For our people, this confrontation is a decisive battle toward ending the military dictatorship and establishing a democratic regime.

Whether our masses' movement for democracy and national salvation, which has traversed an indescribably rugged path, continues to advance along the broad path of history or will be faced by difficulties depends precisely on this battle.

At this juncture, the South Korean National Democratic Front solemnly appeals to all the people to rise in unison in the struggle to liquidate the military dictatorship and establish a democratic regime, as they mark the anniversary of the resented 12 December incident.

The day of 12 December is an inglorious day in the history of the nation on which the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military dictators usurped power and trampled down our people's desire for democratization by illegal and outrageous rebellion.

On this day 11 years ago, the hope for democratization, which was created in the October struggle, disappeared and the era of darkness resumed.

Following the 12 December military purgation, the 17 May Kwangju tragedy occurred and the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime emerged.

As a result, our people have suffered these past 8 years. Many among our patriotic masses have fallen at demonstrations, have been crippled after torture, have died in prison or on the gallows.

Nevertheless, these horrible days of nightmare may be repeated by No Tae-u—the ringleader of the 12 December coup d'état.

This fascist dictator, who usurped power in the 12 December rebellion, now employs all means of public power and money to rig his election as president by enticing the people with deceptive pledges and by describing himself as the standard-bearer of democratization.

If our people fail to smash these persistent schemes of No Tae-u to seize power, their ardent desire for democratization will be frustrated and the military dictatorship will remain on this soil. There will then occur a second Kwangju disaster.

If No Tae-u takes power, it will be the seizure of power by one of the Ulsa traitors of modern days—a divisionist and a nuclear war maniac. This is no time to be careless or to sit idle.

Our people, who have prepared the road to the last showdown with the military dictatorship, do not have an inch of land on which to step backward and no time for delay.

The situation demands an all-people march toward smashing the plot for No Tae-u's victory and establishing a democratic regime.

People who have been oppressed and trampled underfoot by the military dictatorship, let us expose and smash every step of No Tae-u's scheme for a fraudulent and deceptive election!

The day of 16 December is a day of nationwide struggle to decide the fate of democratization. People who aspire to live in democracy, let us not cast votes for traitor No Tae-u but concentrate them on a single democratic figure.

The people who yearn for democratization must not yield to the public power of the military dictators, must not be tempted by money, nor be cheated by false commitments.

Our people, who gained the direct election system through fighting and shedding blood in the June struggle, must establish a democratic regime by making the correct choice in the election between patriotism and treachery.

Victory in the struggle to terminate the military dictatorship and obtain a democratic regime depends on the unity of the patriotic democratic forces. If the opposition parties and democratic forces are split in accordance with their parties and factions and scattered in accordance with interests and regionalism, then they must pool public will and strength in the last confrontation with the military dictatorship; or else it is nothing but a ruinous act of being caught in a trap laid by the United States and the military dictatorial regime.

To those people from all parties, factions, and strata who worry about the future of the country and the nation, we have shed blood to oppose the dictatorship and achieve democratization even though we are different in political views and religions. Those who aspire to democracy must be united in a decisive struggle against the military dictatorship. Let us overthrow the military dictatorship and bring about democracy through a joint struggle of all sections of society.

Let us sever the hands and feet of the United States which is attempting to extend the military dictatorship.

The strength of our people, who have risen up in a decisive battle risking death, is matchless. Though we have undergone ordeals, we have strengthened our will; though we have gone through dictatorship, we have learned a lesson; and though we have shed blood, we have advanced far.

When all people are united as one to attack the bulwark of the military dictatorship, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the servants of the United States, will not be able to escape from the same miserable dooms as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui.

Victory in the struggle between fascism and democracy lies on the side of democracy.

### South Korea

#### Reportage on Presidential Election

##### Large Voter Turnout

SK160549 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0540 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP)—A large number of South Koreans are turning out Wednesday to cast their ballots in the nation's first direct presidential election in 16 years.

As the temperature warmed up to above zero C throughout the country, more than 11.6 million voters or 45 percent of the 25.8 million eligible voters had cast their ballots as of 1 p.m., six hours after the 13,657 polling stations around the country opened.

The polling stations will close at 6 p.m.

South Cholla Province, home province of opposition candidate Kim Tae-chung, showed the strongest voter turnout with 57.8 percent, while North Kyongsang, the home province of government candidate No Tae-u, followed with 55.7 percent.

In Seoul, where one-fourth of the eligible voters live, the voter turnout stood at 41.4 percent. Most of the other major cities, except for Taegu, recorded lower turnouts than Seoul. Taegu, provincial capital of North Kyongsang Province, registered a 42.7 percent voter turnout.

Inchon, a western port city near Seoul, chalked up the lowest voter turnout of 34.6 percent.

When a national referendum was held Oct. 27 on a new constitution calling for direct presidential elections, the voter turnout as of 1 p.m. on the day of the referendum was 49.2 percent.

No serious election difficulties have been reported.

#### Early Predictions on Outcome

SK160213 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0143 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP)—South Koreans are going to the polls Wednesday to pick a new president to serve for the next five years in the nation's first presidential election in 16 years.

A total of 13,657 polling places throughout the country opened at 7 a.m. with more than 25 million voters eligible to cast their ballots.

More than 850,000 voters have already cast absentee ballots.

Under clear skies, the early morning voter turnout is high throughout the country with no difficulties reported.

President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife went to a polling place near the official presidential residence early in the morning.

Presidential candidates No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Yong-sam of the leading opposition Reunification Democratic Party, Kim Tae-chung of the newly formed Party for Peace and Democracy, and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party also cast their ballots in the morning.

Political observers predicted that more than 23 million voters or 90 percent of the total will vote in view of the high degree of concern among voters shown in the tight campaign race.

Right after the polls close at 6 p.m., all the ballot boxes will be sent to the 245 ballot-counting offices throughout the country. The ballot counting is expected to begin at about 8 p.m.

Both the two nationwide TV networks will televise the ballot counting from 10 p.m. through the night.

Observers said the tide of the election results will be revealed at dawn Thursday at the earliest if no serious problems disturb the ballot counting. Even if the leading candidates are engaged in a seesaw contest, the general outline of the results will be available by about 10 a.m. (01:00 GMT) Thursday, they said.

Some other observers who do not rule out the possibility of disputes over the ballot counting, however, said that because the three leading candidates—No, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung—show such considerable regional differences in the concentration of their voters' support, the ballot counting will be delayed until Thursday afternoon.

Experts analyzed that impartial data and the general election atmosphere allow none of the three, who remain convinced of victory, to be optimistic of the outcome.

The experts predicted that any candidate who collects more than 8 million votes will be the winner if the voter turnout reaches about 90 percent. The first and second runners-up are also expected to collect more than 6 million to 7 million votes.

Aides to the government candidate are optimistic of victory predicting that No will receive more than 8 million votes. They said that No, helped by his supporters and the split in the opposition, will beat the first runner-up by more than one million votes.

Campaign managers of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung also expressed their belief that the two Kims will both win by more than 8 million votes claiming a lead over each other.

Experts said that in view of the overheated electioneering which even led to emotional confrontations among the candidates, including charges against each other of attempted election fraud, it is feared that violent clashes and other disturbances could interrupt the voting and ballot-counting processes.

Police went on full alert to ensure tight security at the polls and ballot-counting offices.

After massive street demonstrations in June demanding direct presidential elections, the government of President Chon Tu-hwan, which had advocated an indirect presidential election system or a parliamentary cabinet system, decided to hold direct elections.

Chon pledged to step down after his seven-year single term that ends February 25 next year.

#### **Ballot Counting Begins**

*SK161730 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1714 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 17 (YONHAP)—Ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate No Tae-u appeared coasting to victory in South Korea's first presidential election in 16 years, consolidating his convincing lead over opposition candidates.

According to vote returns compiled by the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) as of 1:30 a.m. [1630 GMT] Thursday, No overwhelmed opposition contenders nationwide, except for home provinces of his major opponents.

No won 2,158,982 out of 5,128,224 votes counted, accounting for 42.1 percent of the votes counted, surpassing Kim Yong-sam who earned 1,323,081 votes or 25.8 percent and Kim Tae-chung with 1,112,824 votes (21.7 percent). Kim Chong-pil garnered 415,386 votes (8.1 percent) for fourth place.

The ballot counting represented 22.24 percent of the 23,070,748 ballots cast Wednesday.

Since the ballot counting began around 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, No has been maintaining a comfortable lead, never in danger of being overtaken by his major opponents—Reunification and Democratic Party candidate Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

The ruling party candidate was leading the race even in Seoul, where opposition prevalence had been the norm in the past elections while the two Kims and other contender, former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, led in their respective home provinces.

No overwhelmed opposition contenders in Inchon, Kyonggi, Kangwon, North Chungchong, North Kyongsang provinces and Taegu, his hometown, while he had an edge over the three in Seoul.

Kim Yong-sam led in South Kyongsang province and Pusan, both his home turfs, while Kim Tae-chung was the absolute leader in his home provinces of Cholla. Kim Chong-pil was leading in South Chungchong province.

No's unexpectedly good showing took many by surprise as pre-balloting assumption had it that No and the two Kims were running neck and neck. With No clear-cut front-runner emerging in the race, the three each claimed victory.

A total of 23,070,748 Koreans voted in the first direct presidential election in 16 years for a 89.2 percent vote turnout. The participation rate this time was the highest in the seven direct presidential elections. The previous record was 84.89 percent in the fifth election in 1963.

Observers said the fierce competition between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung until the last minute helped No take the convincing lead.

The two Kims, who had campaigned on a platform of putting an end to the military rule, splitted after they failed to reach a compromise on a single opposition candidate against the government party candidate.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung's initial reaction to the election returns was that he would not accept defeat, contending that the election was seriously flawed.

Kim said his party will win the race under any circumstances.

Party spokesman Chong Tae-chol said in a statement that the government and the ruling party committed unprecedently rigged election.

He said that ruling party candidate no should bear all the responsibility for any unhappy situation possibly to be caused by the rigged election.

### Preliminary Results

SK161759 [Editorial Report] Seoul Television Service (KBS-1) in Korean at 1755 GMT on 16 December carries preliminary election results for the four presidential candidates with 36% of the vote counted as follows:

No Tae-u (DJP): 3,438,102

Kim Yong-sam (RDP): 2,210,341

Kim Tae-chung (PPD): 1,993,972

Kim Chong-pil (NDRP): 680,274

### Election Rigging Alleged

SK160410 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System Network in Korean 0230 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Report from Pusan by Yi Kyu-hyong]

[Text] The election began this morning at 908 voting stations in Pusan where approximately 2,290,000 voters live. As of 1100 hours, 22.9% of vote has been registered.

However, several incidents that undermine the atmosphere of a fair election have been perpetrated, thus casting a dark shadow over the election atmosphere in the initial stage.

At voting station No.1, Pugok-1-dong, Tongrae District, Pusan, at around 1000, a man with as many as three election notifications was caught by a poll monitor.

A report of relay voting at voting station No 4 of Yonsan-3-dong, Tongrae district, was made to the Pusan chapter of the fair election surveillance headquarters, and members of the chapter were dispatched to the spot.

Also, 300 ballots were cast without official seals at the Kamchon-dong office, voting station No 3 of Kamchon-dong, Saha District, (and thus became invalid) This is because those concerned did not check the ballots. Therefore, the precious right to vote has been voided.

At voting station No. 3 of Mangmil-dong, Nam district, heads of tongs and pans and DJP members are asking voters to cast ballots for candidate No Tae-u, and taking them to voting stations by car. In addition, at voting station No. 3 of Panhan-4-dong, Nam District, heads of pans are seen selecting voters and giving them tickets for lunch. The involvement by heads of tongs and pans in the election is giving rise to accusations.

Also, approximately 50 members of the fair election watchdog group were beaten and seriously injured. In the street in front of the Sehaw inn, about 30 meters away from the Mandok police box in Puk district, Pusan, at around 0100 hours, approximately 50 university students and workers of the Pusan chapter of the fair election surveillance headquarters were beaten by approximately 30 persons with iron pipes and clubs and are now hospitalized for medical treatment in the Nuga hospital, Kupo.

The Pusan chapter of the fair election surveillance headquarters has stated that in view of the mobilization of vehicles and use of wooden clubs, this incident is a deliberate and planned act to hamper the activities of those who want a fair election and urged the police to promptly investigate the case.

### Fraud Said To Occur in Kwangju

SK160344 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System Network in Korean 0230GMT 16 Dec 87

[Report from Kwangju by Choe Chae-hun]

[Text] As of now, 22.5% and 24% of the vote has been registered in Kwangju and South Cholla Provinces, respectively.

As some have worried, various types of election fraud have been perpetrated at voting stations in Kwangju and South Cholla Province, causing those who have already finished voting to protest harshly. Also, at some stations voting has been stopped.

At voting station No 5 in Munhwa Elementary School, Duam-dong, Sin Hyon-ok, Kim Tu-hyon, Sin Tong-yong, and Yi Song-hui came to vote, but others had already voted using their names, so voting was stopped. At Sangsu-1-dong, the chief of the dong was caught arranging relay voting [giving a voter a marked ballot and later giving money for bringing back a blank ballot] by residents.

In addition, one report after another on the suspension of voting has been filed because ballots without official seals have been distributed.

At the voting station in Duam-dong and at voting station No 2 in Sinan-dong, voters are seen protesting at the voting desk on which ink is spilled, fearing the nullification of ballots.

Those who have already finished voting, but who have not confirmed whether official seals were affixed to their ballots, are making a flood of phone calls to the election management committee or the election surveillance group. Because organizations give different views of this problem, they have a hard time responding.

Furthermore, ballots of the dead, of those who are in prison, and of those who have emigrated have been distributed. Because those who take charge of voting affairs are absent, voting has stopped. In this way, many examples of election rigging have been spotted. As a result, voting does not proceed smoothly.

Operations to make ballots invalid are being perpetrated. Many people are worried if the election can be held smoothly until the close of voting.

#### Police Guard Polling Stations

SK160153 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English  
16 Dec 87 pp 3, 9

[Text] Tension appears to be high as people go to the polls today in the first direct presidential election in 16 years.

Police reinforcements have been deployed in Pusan, Kwangju and their adjacent areas to prevent possible post-election disturbances.

Most residents in Pusan and its vicinities have enthusiastically supported Kim Yong-sam, candidate of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and Kim Tae-chung, another opposition candidate, has been the hope of frantic supporters in Kwangju and the Cholla provinces.

The Central Election Management Committee yesterday added its final touches to the deployment of ballot boxes to 13,657 balloting stations across the country, a committee spokesman said.

The committee employees were also busy completing the establishment of 245 counting stations and a central situation room in the committee building in Inui-dong in central Seoul, he said.

The spokesman said nearly 940,000 people will engage in the work related to balloting and counting as well as other missions to watch for any signs of cheating in the election.

They include employees of the committee, those engaging in ballot counting, policemen, firefighters, communication workers and balloting and counting watchers recommended by political parties, he said.

The committee will tally the balloting every two hours and counting every hour, the spokesman said. The counting will be aired live nationwide through TV and radio networks.

Armed police will be stationed around the balloting and counting places to preclude any scheme to disturb the election.

The National Police Headquarters announced that at least two policemen will stand guard at each of the 13,657 balloting stations and more policemen will be deployed around the 245 counting places.

Firefighters and fire engines will be stationed around the balloting and counting places.

The Korea Electric Power Corp. has installed emergency electric lamps at the balloting and counting stations to cope with any unexpected power failure.

Political parties were putting all their last-ditch appeal for their candidates.

In particular, some members from opposition camps stayed overnight in front of homes for chiefs of "pan," "tong," and "dong" in some districts. Pan, tong and dong are small government units.

Opposition parties have blamed some chiefs of such government units for providing cash and gifts to eligible voters in their districts. They are usually working for the ruling party candidate.

In the final days before the election, providing cash, gifts and other benefits has openly been rampant in some constituencies, casting a dark cloud over a fair election.

Meanwhile, leading figures from various walks of life advised the people to accept the results of the election, the first to be held in 16 years.

They asked the entire electorate to cast votes for a candidate who they believe is the most suitable for governing the nation for the next five years and to wisely cope with possible post-election troubles.

Prof. Kim Kyong-dong of Seoul National University said eligible voters should ballot for their favorite in a cool-headed manner after a careful study of election campaign pledges of runners.

The sociology professor opined the voting on the basis of localism, religious and academic relations to candidates is of no help to the nation's development.

He said once a candidate is elected, both other runners and the whole nation should give support to him, setting a precedent of a genuine democracy.

Lawyer Yi Sang-su, the watchdog committee chairman affiliated with the National Coalition for Democracy, said that the election will create an important momentum for establishing a true democratic government.

He stressed that the people should vote in a correct way by bearing in mind that the direct presidential election was obtained by innumerable sufferings and sacrifices.

He then urged the people to accept the returns of the election if casting and counting are conducted in a fair and justifiable manner.

Han Kyong-chik, a veteran Protestant church minister, advised the whole electorate to participate in the poll for the nation's peace and prosperity without being influenced by various irregularities and runners' campaign pledges during a 30-day election period.

Appearing on two television programs—one by KBS and other by MBC, the Rev. Han appealed to all candidates that they should accept the results of the election and the winner should comfort the defeated.

He also earnestly advised losers to show broad-mindedness and congratulate the winner.

#### RDP, NDRP 'Tie-Up' Fails To Materialize

SK160133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Two opposition parties, Kim Yong-sam's RDP and Kim Chong-pil's NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party], sought a tie-up in a secret meeting in Yusong Monday, spa town in Chungchongnam-do, but it failed to produce any substantial result.

Two separate meetings were planned between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil and between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil among their close aides to discuss the issue of single candidacy.

Instead, Kim Yong-sam reportedly met J.P.'S chief secretary Yi Hi-il at a Yusong hotel and asked for J.P.'s [Kim Chong-pil] withdrawal from the race in support of him, but the NDRP showed a negative response to Kim's request.

Kim Chong-pil's aides reportedly expressed the opinion that altie-up between the two sides alone, without the participation of Kim Tae-chung, would not be effective in dealing a "blow" to the ruling camp candidate No Tae-u.

Kim Tae-chung has maintained the position that the issue of settling on a single candidate should be discussed in an open manner such as a TV debate instead of in closed-door negotiation among the three Kims.

#### Candidates Make Statements After Voting

SK160826 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0750 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP)—No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Wednesday renewed his call for all candidates to accept the outcome of the nation's first direct presidential election in 16 years.

After casting his ballot Wednesday morning, No said, all presidential contenders should yield to the outcome of the election in which all the people did their best.

No said that if elected president he will make every effort to resolve regional antagonisms and conflicts between religions which worsened during the campaign process in order to open a new era of harmony.

In a statement issued after he voted, Kim Yong-sam, the candidate of the main opposition reunification democratic party, urged the people to watch closely for any irregularities and not to abstain from voting.

Kim said, I wish all the people would wash out the scars of temporary conflicts and discord and unite in harmony now that all the electioneering is over.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung, candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said he is confident of victory if the balloting and vote counting are managed fairly.

Kim Tae-chung said he is very glad to see people cast their ballots in the first direct election of a president in 16 years.

Kim also said that he conducted the most successful election campaign, receiving support and encouragement from more people than when he ran for president in 1971.

Kim Chong-pil, the New Democratic Republican Party candidate, said he earnestly hopes the balloting and vote-counting process will be managed fairly to ensure national stability and social harmony in the month to come.

He said, however, that if injustice and illegality occur, which the people cannot accept, he will join the struggle against the irregularities.

**No Tae-u To Accept Election Outcome**  
*SK160049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
16 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text] No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the Democratic Justice Party said yesterday all candidates should accept the outcome of today's election.

"I solemnly declare that I will submit to the election outcome unconditionally whatever it may be," No said in a news conference.

By accepting the election results, No said, all presidential candidates should "put an end to an acrimonious political climate and open a new chapter of reconciliation."

Impartiality in the management of balloting and counting is directly linked to social stability in the nation after the election, No said.

All attempts to interfere with balloting and counting must be stopped, No added.

"All voters should become supervisors to guarantee impartiality in election management and help stop impure elements from interfering with it," he continued.

Following the news conference, No stumped in Seoul and its vicinity on the last day of his campaigning.

In Kwachon, Kyonggi-do, No told voters that he will have a subway line extended from Seoul to this suburban town if he is elected president.

He said he will establish a strong democratic government to stop unrest.

Should an opposition candidate win the election, No said, his government would be unstable because of piggybacking by radical leftist forces.

He met with elderly people in southern Seoul later in the day.

The government will implement a welfare policy for the elderly, No said, adding that a national pension program will be introduced next year.

In Kwangju, Kyonggi-do, the ruling party's candidate met with farmers.

He admitted the Fifth Republic has made many mistakes in its agricultural policy.

**Kim Tae-chung Predicts Victory in Election**  
*SK160057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
16 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday predicted victory in today's election, saying that "the trend is already toward me."

At a press meeting at his office yesterday morning, the opposition candidate said that he was able to confirm widespread support for him through campaign swings across the nation during the past month.

He said he was particularly impressed with overwhelming support from women.

Kim urged people to closely watch today's polling and ensuing vote-counting process, claiming that the government and the ruling party were doing "everything possible" to win the election.

Repeating his earlier warning, Kim said, "If they win the election through fraudulent methods, they will face the same fate as the late Presidents Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui."

He said that his party has already received nearly 7,000 complaints from voters across the country of unfair campaigning by the ruling party candidate and confirmed the truth of over 3,000 of them through its own investigation.

Kim said that his party has documented as much evidence as possible. He added that he could not reveal the names of the persons who provided the information to his party to protect them from possible harassment from the government.

"If the ruling party candidate wins the election through unfair methods, people will not sit idle and the country will fall into unprecedented chaos," Kim said.

He said he could not help but express great concern about the ruling party's "rampant election law violations."

Kim reiterated his demand that President Chon Tu-hwan leave the ruling DJP to ensure a fair election.

He asked the people to concentrate their votes on him, saying that he is confident that he will achieve stability and reform.

**Kim Chong-pil Foresees Chaos Should DJP Win**  
*SK160059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday alleged that the ruling party long ago lost its ability to rule the country and it should never be given another chance to do so.

At a press meeting yesterday, the minor presidential candidate noted that the ruling party candidate No Tae-u could not properly even hold a campaign rally without the protection of tear gas-firing riot police.

Terming the ruling party a "group avoided by all people of the nation," the NDRP candidate claimed that if it retains power, the nation will fall into chaos and eventually destroy itself. To end "the era of oppression," Kim said that the ruling party must be defeated in today's election by any means.

Switching to the opposition's failure to field a single candidate to run against No, Kim said, "If you are disappointed over the two Kims' internal feud and do not want to vote for them, please give your votes to me."

Regarded as a "long shot," the presidential candidate of the minor New Democratic Republican Party yesterday concentrated his last-minute vote-winning effort on his home province of Chungchong-do.

**Candidates Give Plans for Running Government**

**DJP's No Tae-u**  
*SK160205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 2*

[“Excerpts” of No Tae-u Statement at 15 December news conference at unknown location]

[Text] I am very happy to face the election day after ending the presidential campaign without serious trouble, though there were harassments of stumping rallies and demagoguery.

I have met a great number of people from all walks of life. Seeing their withered faces and holding their rough hands, I felt ashamed and regretted their difficulties.

I have thought a thousand times that we should not be flattered by foreigners' comments describing our economic achievements as "miraculous" because there are so many underprivileged people in our society. I came to believe that a good society does not mean a place where there are many rich people but means a place where there are no poor people.

I am determined to nurture the country to one in which all the people enjoy decent living with hope for better lives.

The fair balloting and ballot-counting will lead to the stability of our country. It is inevitable for a new start in our march toward democratic reforms.

Extreme radicals, who disrupted campaigns here and there, are expected to interfere with free polling and ballot-counting.

I cordially ask the people to keep vigil on possible interference and further cooperate with the authorities to crack down on such plots so as to place a landmark on our democratic progress.

I have urged opposition contenders to pick one candidate so that he can compete with me for the majority support deemed necessary for solid social stabilization after the election. But they failed to do so.

I will yield to the result of the poll no matter what it may be. I demand that other presidential runners also obey it.

Now I am renewing my promise to create a new era for common people and guarantee equal welfare by all means.

I will undergo judgment by the people on my implementation of the June 29 declaration for democratization and recent proposals and election pledges in a vote of confidence after next year's Olympic Games.

I appeal for overwhelming support to enable me to push ahead with democratic changes and national development on the basis of social stability.

Let's put an end to the old-fashioned political climate, characterized with slander and conflicts, and open a new chapter for harmony of all the people.

My heart-felt appreciation goes to the people who attended my campaigns who braved cold weather and rendered warm support. I will not forget their grace until I, No Tae-u, die. I will bear in mind their cheers and wishes and serve them with sincerity and faith.

I reiterate my call for the electorate's wise judgment and prudent choice.

I hope that the people put an end to the current era of conflicts, confusion and confrontation, caused by the three Kims (Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil), through the poll. I will, however, give them their due treatment as political elders.

There may be some violence in balloting and ballot-counting.

Radicals may also seek to arouse controversy over the result of the election. But they should obey the outcome of the poll.

We, the Koreans, have to establish a tradition of fully living up to the result of the poll whoever wins and whoever loses.

As I have said in campaign speeches, I promise to open a new era for the ordinary people in which all are harmonious and cooperative with each other and all enjoy decent living.

I will make the most of my "big ears" to hear complaints and alternative policies and accept the opinions of oppositionists. All authoritarian tints in the administration of the state will be removed.

The urgent task facing the new government will be to find a solution to cure the still broad, sore scars of the Kwangju incident of May 1980, to consolidate social stability and to stage the Olympic Games successfully.

**RDP's Kim Yong-sam**

*SK160209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Dec 87 p 2*

[“Excerpts” of Kim Yong-sam statement at 15 December news conference at unknown location]

[Text] I am confident of ensuring both stability and national security in leading the nation under democracy. I believe that I am the only safe alternative to the military rule.

Stability and national security can be ensured surely only when the people trust their government. Our people oppose communism and also deny the military dictatorship resolutely.

If the military rule is prolonged by the election of Mr. No Tae-u (candidate of the ruling party) as president, confusion will be worsened, thus endangering national security.

I would take epoch-making and specific steps to remove elements possibly causing social and economic anxiety in order to pave the firm basis for stability immediately after I am elected president.

As part of such efforts, I will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss ways on how to peacefully transfer the government.

I will not take any political retaliation under any circumstances and ensure the current regime "a path for its safe retreat."

This presidential election is a battle between a person who should be elected president and ones who should not be.

Those who should not be elected are bent on propagating various rumors and black propaganda against a person who should and is about to win.

Such maneuverings stem from their anxiety as the victory is leaning toward me.

How long have our people struggled for our rights to choose our own government and the leader? How many difficulties have we experienced in taking back the right to the free choice of government from the current and past dictatorship? We should not forget the sufferings we had until this presidential election and those pains being suffered by those still in jail.

We are at a crossroads between justice and evil, staging a battle with those who attempt to prolong the military rule in the name of election.

I hope that you will give your votes to me as I have been receiving the widest support from various walks of life and almost every part of the country as revealed by objective surveys.

I will hold meetings with leaders of political parties and other members of democratic forces to work out ways to cure the injuries of conflicts and animosities shown during the presidential election and achieve national reconciliation and integration.

As my victory is in the bag, the ruling party has employed all kinds of black propaganda against me. But I would remind them that they can never defy the will of the people and heaven.

If I am elected president, I will, first of all, get down to the business of resolving the splits between regions and social strata as exposed in the course of electioneering.

I feel it important to form a democratic coalition cabinet to accommodate all the changes on the road to liberal democracy.

I will also pursue dialogues with people of all social strata on the basis of "reconciliation and universal participation."

As our victory in the election is the peoples' victory over the military dictatorship, promising figures from all walks of life should find their place in the next government.

The Reunification Democratic Party invites elite brains in all fields to come out for their role in the democratic coalition.

The biggest task facing us, left from the current administration, is how to reinstate all the democratic figures who have had their civil rights deprived for their struggle against the military regime.

I will declare with the people the advent of the era of reconciliation and universal participation by freeing all political prisoners and restoring their civil rights.

**PPD's Kim Tae-chung**  
*SK160219 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 2*

[“Excerpts” of Kim Tae-chung statement at 15 December news conference at unknown location]

[Text] On this historic election day, I want to call on all the people across the country to stay vigil against a rigged election until the final vote is counted.

I must advise the ruling camp that it will face tragic end or people's harsh judgment if it tries to win the election through fraud. Democratic voters will concentrate their votes on me as I have the strongest chance of winning the election, in their desire to see a strong government and political stability.

I urge all public servants and chiefs of each administrative unit to conduct their official duty in a neutral way, resisting any pressure or temptation from the incumbent government.

I must recall that President Chon Tu-hwan rejected all my recommendations to ensure a fair election. He did not accept my proposal to form a pan-national neutral cabinet either.

The government rigged the absentee votes. I want to serve final warning to President Chon now that he must ensure fairness at least in the balloting and vote counting.

It is not too late for President Chon to leave the honorary chairmanship of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

I must tell Kim Yong-sam what a shameful thing he did Monday night. He ordered party members to distribute millions of smearing papers across the country, alleging that I have decided to drop out of the presidential race.

Kim should bear full responsibility for circulating unfounded slandering papers. It is shameful and immoral to distribute such papers. It seriously bewildered innocent people.

As a political leader, he lost sense of principle and lack in morality. He should make an open apology to the people, bearing full responsibility for the misdeed.

I can tell the people with confidence that it is Kim Tae-chung alone who can ensure political stability in Korea.

I am in the best position to heal the lingering scars of the bloody Kwangju uprising in 1980, thus seeking national reconciliation and peace. It is also noteworthy that all associations and groups representing the interests of victims in Kwangju support me, expecting that I alone can heal the scars.

Only a Kim Tae-chung government can guarantee neutrality of the military in politics. I alone can promote the social status of women, guarantee the livelihood of workers, farmers and the salaried men and foster small-and-medium-size enterprises.

A Kim Tae-chung government alone will pursue peaceful unification of the divided Koreas, I believe.

Kim Tae-chung alone can persuade a variety of dissidents, students and workers, who are leading movers of the society, because I enjoy full support from them.

Can ruling party candidate No, who is one of the architects of the Kwangju uprising, settle the anti-government struggle in a peaceful and convincing manner? Is No capable of persuading students, farmers and dissidents to stay calm? The answer is no.

**NDRP's Kim Chong-pil**  
*SK160221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 2*

[“Excerpts of Kim Chong-pil statement at 15 December press conference at unknown location]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is mobilizing government officials and money beyond the level of the March 15, 1980 illegal election as the party appears to be doomed to defeat.

It is the culmination of unfair and illegal electioneering by a regime which sees its end.

The ruling party dares to say that there is no chance for my New Democratic Republican Party to take power and persuades the people not to vote for me to prevent a dead vote.

Judging from the illicit electioneering done by the government party so far, No Tae-u of the DJP has no right to run for the presidency.

Even if No wins the election through such irregularities, it is invalid.

I am pinning my last hope on the fairness of voting and counting the ballot. If these processes are rigged too, I will fight against the next government with the people, never yielding to the result.

I understand the reality of power but what they are committing is beyond commonsense and makes very dumb-founded.

During my 60 years' life I have looked over the history of many countries and met various people and I have never seen such ruthless people.

If they win the elections, they cannot avoid judgment by the pure and mature people in the future.

When the people tolerate such irregularities, democratization cannot be realized.

I will make public all my expense for this election after the ballot counting is finished.

Compared with the money used by other candidates I have carried out the elections almost empty-handed.

The nation will be on the right road when ill nature surliness disappears from the political arena.

I myself will be judged by the people through the vote on Dec. 16.

What I worry about is "post-election" developments. We have to wait and see but the outburst of various desires from diverse sectors will drop us into a difficult situation.

After the election, everyone should keep harmony. The true purpose of this election is not victory but peace.

I have done my best for this election and humbly wait for the judgment by the people.

**Chon Busy Preparing for February Changeover**  
*SK160239 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 1*

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, urging the peaceful change of government in an orderly climate, said in an interview with a Japanese magazine that his safe departure from Chongwadae upon ending his tenure next February will be an epochal landmark in Korea's political history.

In the interview with the "Weekly Post," a magazine published in Tokyo, Chon recalled the tragic fates of his predecessors, saying that "my predecessors were either assassinated or driven out of Chongwadae."

The interview, conducted by Sikecho Hayasaka, a political commentator, was arranged for the magazine's New Year's edition.

"I have delegated everything to the political leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties. I am very busy now with preparations for my departure from Chongwadae, such as filing documents as I am bound to leave here in two months," Chon said.

**NCD Urges Reinvestigation of Soldier Death**  
*SK150229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*15 Dec 87 p 2*

[Text])The dissident National Coalition for Democracy (NCD) and the two opposition parties yesterday urged the government to reinvestigate the cause of the death of an enlisted serviceman on Dec. 4.

The NCD joined together with the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party yesterday to form a joint probe team.

The team asked the Defense Ministry to allow its members to interview soldiers who were at the scene of the beating of Cpl. Chong Yon-kwan by his superior in the barracks of an Army unit in Paju, Kyonggi-do.

The coalition and the opposition parties claimed that the soldier might have been beaten to death in connection with the recent absentee voting by military servicemen.

The PPD said it has information that Cpl. Chong and eight other soldiers voted in the presence of the commanding officer. The ballots were opened and it was discovered that six of them had voted for Kim Tae-chung.

The officer allegedly ordered the soldiers to switch their votes to No Tae-u but they refused. Thereupon, the officer began beating them severely and as a result, one soldier died and one suffered severe injuries, the PPD claimed.

The Defense Ministry last Saturday said that Chong died in the course of disciplinary action by his superiors for reasons unconnected with the absentee voting.

The ministry reported that Chong's death, seeing it is accidental, should not be utilized for the purpose of an election propaganda by the opposition.

**News Conference on Extradition Proceedings**  
*SK160237 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*16 Dec 87 p 1*

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su revealed yesterday that Bahraini authorities officially notified Korean special envoy Pak Su-kil of the handover of the suspects of sabotaging a Korean Air at 6:35 p.m. Monday (0:35 a.m. Tuesday KST).

During a press briefing before the arrival of "Mayumi Hachiya" in Seoul, he said that the personal effects of the two suspects have also been sent from Bahrain to Korea.

In a statement issued later yesterday, Choe noted, "The government of the Republic of Korea had provided the concerned authorities of Bahrain with various information and evidence to prove that the "Hachiyas" were responsible for the explosion of Korean Air flight 858 at the instruction of North Korea.

"We also requested the Bahraini government, through a formal diplomatic note, to extradite the Hachiyas to the ROK government in accordance with the relevant articles and spirit of the Tokyo Convention and the Montreal Convention of which both Korea and Bahrain are signatories," Choe said.

He went on, "After a prudent examination of our request, the Bahraini government handed over Mayumi Hachiya and concerned evidence to enable our country, the primary victim of terrorism, to conduct a thorough investigation and punish the criminal in accordance with the outcome of the investigation."

Choe said concerned government authorities will bring to light the true picture of the crime and the nature of the organizers through a thorough investigation.

To this end, he added, the government will seek close cooperation with Bahrain and Japan.

Choe also expressed thanks to the Bahraini government for its prudent investigation and the handover of the suspect to Seoul so as to discipline the international terrorist acts.

#### Officials Negotiating for KAL Debris Items

SK160735 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0639 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 16 (YONHAP)—A life raft, emergency rations, emergency medicine and other pieces of debris picked up by a Burmese freighter in seas southeast of Rangoon, Burma, have been identified as part of the wreckage of a missing Korean Air (KAL) jetliner, a KAL official said Wednesday.

Yi Kun-su, head of the company's emergency counter-measures headquarters, said that the life raft, emergency rations and medicine are presumed to have fallen into the Andaman Sea some 100 miles off the Burmese coast when the ill-fated KAL 858 Boeing 707 airliner was destroyed by a bomb in midair.

The yellow life raft bearing the English letters KAL was deflated and the emergency rations and medicine had not been used when they were picked up by the "Dagon No. 1", a Burmese freighter, on Dec. 13 in the Andaman Sea — 13 degrees 45 minutes north latitude and 97 degrees 26 minutes east longitude.

Yi also said that his company and the Korean Government are holding talks with the Burmese authorities to obtain the items, which are now under the custody of the Burmese Interior Ministry.

The KAL jetliner with 115 passengers and crew members aboard vanished on Nov. 29 shortly before a refueling stop at Bangkok after its last stop in Abu Dhabi on its flight from Baghdad, Iraq, to Seoul.

The KAL officials and the South Korean Government believe that the KAL plane was destroyed by a bomb planted by terrorists acting on North Korea's instructions.

#### Burmese 'Sources' on Cause of KAL Mishap

SK160811 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0740 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Rangoon, Burma, Dec. 16 (YONHAP)—Korean Air flight 858 which vanished with 115 people aboard on Nov. 29 on its flight from Baghdad to Seoul appears to have been destroyed by a bomb explosion in midair, Burmese police sources here said Wednesday.

Destruction of the plane seems to have occurred suddenly since various emergency rations and medicine from the plane were found unused in a life raft which was discovered by a Burmese freighter off the Burmese coast Sunday, the sources said.

The fact that there was no distress call from the pilot also backs up the supposition that neither the crew nor the passengers had time to send a rescue signal or to use emergency equipment, according to the sources.

Traces of a burn mark on the life raft's air compressor and the compressor's iron piston bent at an angle of 35 degrees appear to have been caused by a sudden impact, the sources said.

If an explosion did occur in midair, none of those on board may have survived the impact in consideration of the plane's altitude at 37,000 feet, the sources added.

#### Choe Sees Normal Relations With East Europe

SK160227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
16 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su yesterday said he sees good prospects for normalizing relations between Korea and the East European countries.

"Recognizing the realities on the Korean peninsula, East European nations are expected to develop their relations with the Republic of Korea for mutual benefits," Choe said in a speech at a dinner hosted by the Korean-British Society.

He said he hopes that all countries of the world, including those of the Eastern bloc, will participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Choe said Korea will make more efforts to enhance its relations with the European Community, adding that the friendly ties between the two sides are moving toward a "quantum leap" into a new era.

Referring, in particular, to trade exchanges, Minister Choe said the Korean government is pursuing balanced trade expansion with the community through market liberalization and tariff reduction.

On the bilateral ties between Korea and Britain, he said he is confident that the long-standing links will prosper in the future on the basis of mutual understanding and cooperation through expansion of exchanges between the two peoples.

Choe gave various examples showing expanding bilateral ties, which included the forthcoming opening of the first ever direct air service between the two countries.

He also said there is still much scope for further expansion of trade relations between the two countries.

Guests at the dinner given at the Hilton Hotel included British Amb. Lawrence Middleton and many other foreign envoys.

**North's Hwang Chang-yop Japan Visit Protested**  
*SK150115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*15 Dec 87 p 3*

[Article by KOREA TIMES correspondent Chong Hon]

[Text] Tokyo—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the North Korean Workers' (Communist) Party, arrived here last Saturday with permission from the Japanese government.

Hwang, the 34th in the hierarchy of the North Korean Workers' Party who is in charge of ideology, is the highest ranked North Korean official who has visited Japan, which has no diplomatic links with Pyongyang.

He is here to attend an international academic seminar in Yokohama on Dec. 13-15 sponsored by U.n. University.

The Japanese government has permitted his entry into Japan on the condition that he will only meet with "those concerned with the academic group," without engaging in political activities.

His visit to Japan is feared to give rise to controversy between Korea and Japan, diplomatic observers said.

Meanwhile, the Korean government has conveyed its concern that Hwang's visit to Japan will hurt the friendly relations between Korea and Japan.

Korea's position was delivered to the Japanese government through Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho who visited Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Monday.

The Japanese leaders were quoted as telling Yi that Japan will continue to maintain the existing policy toward the Korean peninsula and there will be no change in its policy.

**Burma**

**India's Rajiv Gandhi Ends 2-Day Visit**

**Meets U Ne Win, U San Yu**

*BK151438 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] At 1500 today, U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, and U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received in the Credentials Hall of the People's Assembly Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, who is visiting Burma as a state guest at the invitation of the Burmese prime minister.

Also present at the meeting were U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs; and Mr K.P.S. Menon, Indian foreign secretary.

During the meeting, Mr Rajiv Gandhi presented party Chairman U Ne Win with an original palm-leaf writing by Burmese General Sitthigyi Maha Bandoola, which had been kept at the Victoria Museum in New Dehli.

At 1740, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his entourage left the People's Assembly Building.

**Attends Banquet**

*BK151440 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, held a banquet for Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, his wife, and entourage at the Reception Hall of the People's Assembly Building at 1930 today.

Attending the banquet were members of the State Council and their wives, members of the Council of Ministers and their wives, deputy ministers, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and his wife, the Indian ambassador and his wife, and civilian and military officials.

**Addresses Banquet**

*BK151640 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Burmese leader, General Ne Win, today had wide-ranging discussions in Rangoon on bilateral issues. These included increased cooperation in curbing cross-border insurgency and expanding ties in economic, trade and other fields. The talks lasted about half an hour.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi also called on the Burmese president, U San Yu. He presented a bunch of rare manuscripts relating to the Burmese hero General Maha Handoola to the president. These manuscripts, which had been taken away by the British, were kept in the Victoria Memorial Museum in Calcutta.

At a dinner hosted by the Burmese prime minister, Mr Maung Maung Kha, in his honor, Mr Gandhi called for strengthening of bilateral cooperation in trade and industry and in science and technology. He said whatever expertise we have been able to gather is at Burma's disposal. Our scientists and engineers, experts and entrepreneurs, would be glad to participate in Burma's development plans.

Our special correspondent Radha Nath Chaturvedi, covering the prime minister's visit, says Mr Rajiv Gandhi touched many points in his speech, including the historic relations between the two countries. He sought cooperation among the countries in South Asia, a region whose natural geographic frontiers extend from Afghanistan in the northwest to Burma in the southeast.

The prime minister said we seek a brotherhood of all those who believe in peaceful coexistence and in the message of nonviolence and compassion that has come down to us from the Buddha and the Emperor Ashok and Mahatma Gandhi.

The Burmese prime minister in his speech said his country attached great importance to friendship with India and is convinced that it could contribute significantly to safeguarding peace and stability in the region. He said Burma is deeply concerned with the international situation which is still marked by tension and conflicts in many regions. He hoped the countries involved will resolve their differences.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi also had a meeting with the representatives of the Indian community at a reception by the Indian ambassador. They requested the prime minister that the air links between Burma and India may be restored.

Our special correspondent, Neelam Kaoaria, reports that there are about 4 lakh [400,000] persons of Indian origin in Burma, most of them third generation settlers.

Earlier, on his arrival in Rangoon, the prime minister was given a warm and cordial welcome.

**Talks With Maung Maung Kha**

*BK160702 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, called on U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at 1015 this morning at the Conference Hall of the State Council in the People's Assembly Building.

Present at the meeting with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha were Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade; U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture; and Dr Khin Maung Win, Burmese ambassador to India.

Present at the meeting with the visiting prime minister were Mr K. Natwar Singh, minister of state for external affairs; Mr K. P. S. Menon; Mr H. Y. (Shra Daplasat), adviser for information; and Dr Indu Prakash Singh, Indian ambassador to Burma.

Following the courtesy call the Burmese delegation led by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and the Indian delegation led by Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi held talks.

#### Leaves Rangoon

BK160730 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, and his delegation left Rangoon on a special plane at 1230 this afternoon after paying a state visit to Burma from 15 December for 2 days at the invitation of Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The visiting prime minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, and his wife; U Ye Gaung, foreign minister, and his wife; U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture, and his wife; Dr Khin Maung Win, Burmese ambassador to India; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Thai ambassador to Burma, and his wife; Dr Indu Prakash Singh, Indian ambassador to Burma, and his wife; and chiefs of diplomatic missions in Rangoon and their wives. [passage omitted]

At 0900 this morning the visiting prime minister and his wife, accompanied by U Ye Gaung, foreign minister, and his wife and U Saw Hlaing, deputy foreign minister, and his wife, visited the Shwedagon Pagoda. They were welcomed at the pagoda by U Kyi Nyunt, deputy minister of home and religious affairs, and the pagoda trustees. U Sai Tun Hmat Win, one of the trustees, explained to the guests about the Shwedagon Pagoda. The visiting prime minister donated 250,000 kyat to the Shwedagon Pagoda fund.

From the Shwedagon Pagoda, the visiting prime minister and his party proceeded to the tomb of Zafar Shah where they were welcomed by the trustees led by Dr Myo Tint. The visiting prime minister donated 200,000 kyat, 3 shrouds, and 12 carpets.

#### Discovery of KAL Jet Life Raft Confirmed

BK151432 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 15 Dec 87

[Text] The "Dagon No 1," a freighter belonging to the Rangoon Division Syndicate of Cooperative Societies, found a deflated 25-passenger life raft that is believed to be from the Korean Airline [KAL] aircraft that has been missing since 29 November. The life raft was sighted and recovered at 1230 on 13 December, at about 14 degrees, 51 minutes latitude north and 97 degrees, 15 minutes longitude east, near the Sinclair Shoal, 35 miles southwest of the mouth of Ye River.

After the information was received from the "Dagon No 1" about the life raft, the authorities concerned retrieved it and dispatched it to the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs. Mr Kwon Pyong-hyon, ROK ambassador to Burma, and embassy officials arrived at the ministry at 1330 after they were contacted by the ministry. The Korean officials confirmed that the retrieved raft was from the missing KAL aircraft.

Following the discovery of the life raft at the mouth of the Ye River, the "Haka" ship and the plane belonging to the Air Transport Corporation which were conducting search operations around the Narcondam Island in the Andaman Sea were recalled back to Rangoon at 1700 today.

This morning, the "Haka" continued its search operations southwest and west of Narcondam Island. An aircraft from the Air Transport Corporation was dispatched to that island at 1550 today to help in the operations.

#### People's Army Combat Activities Reported

BK151448 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma  
in Burmese 1200 GMT 15 Dec 87

[Text] On 17 August 1987, mine warfare by a small unit of the People's Army at (Pang Hka-ii) near Mong Mit resulted in the killing of two enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 95th Infantry Regiment and the wounding of two others.

On 19 August, a small unit of the People's Army clashed with mercenary soldiers at (Tonzi), between Mong Mit and Man Tung. The battle resulted in the killing of one enemy soldier and the wounding of another.

On 2 September, a small unit of the People's Army killed one enemy soldier and wounded three others in an attack on a camp of the military government's mercenary 4th Kachin Rifles Regiment at (Man Kanghseng) near Mong Paw.

On 3 September, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army on the military government's mercenary 12th Infantry Regiment near the (Mong Di-nale) camp resulted in the killing of two enemy soldiers and the wounding of two others. The People's Army captured 2 carbines, 137 rounds of carbine ammunition, 2 grenades, 3 (SM-1C) (?shells).

On 10 November, a People's Army repulsed the attacking enemy soldiers at (Kawngsho), near (Bankauk). One enemy soldier from the military government's mercenary 103d Light Infantry Regiment was killed and three others were wounded in this battle.

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

**Mahathir Returns Home From ASEAN Summit**  
*BK160525 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0510 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 16 (BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed returned home this afternoon after attending the Third ASEAN Summit in Manila.

The executive jet carrying the prime minister touched down at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport at Subang at 12:40 pm [0440 GMT].

At the airport to welcome him were Defence Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr Yusuf Noor and other cabinet ministers.

**Reports on Japanese Fund**  
*BK160848 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Japan has agreed to finance the peninsular Malaysia gas projects. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, says Japan will provide the soft loan at 4% interest rate to finance the development of the projects. The amount of money required for the projects will be discussed between officials of both countries. The prime minister said this to reporters at Kuala Lumpur International Airport on his return from Manila this afternoon after attending the third ASEAN summit.

On the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund, AJDF, the prime minister said the Malaysian private sectors should decide quickly on how to utilize the fund. The \$2,000-million fund is given by Japan to finance private sector

projects in the ASEAN region over the next 3 years. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the money can either be used for ASEAN projects or national projects.

#### Cambodia

**Bulgarian Economic Delegation Arrives**  
*BK151328 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT  
15 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 15 Dec—A delegation of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Kampuchea Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its president Ivan Grouev arrived here Monday afternoon for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

It was warmly welcomed on its arrival by Phang Saret, Kampuchean deputy-minister of home and foreign trade; and other officials.

**Heng Samrin Greets Hungarian Leader**  
*BK160650 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Dec (SPK)—Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, addressed his warm congratulations to Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, on his 65th birthday.

In implementing the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Hungarian people spare no efforts in developing their country, said the Cambodian leader in his message.

He expressed satisfaction with the happy development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and wished good health and success to the Hungarian leader.

**Leaders Greet Kaysone Phomvihan Birthday**  
*BK151322 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT  
15 Dec 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 15—Kampuchean party General Secretary Heng Samrin and Premier Hun Sen have extended warmest greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on his 67th birthday.

In their joint message, the Kampuchean leaders said: "We highly value your spirit of patriotism, socialist revolution, proletarian internationalism and your great contributions to strengthening and developing the special solidarity and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Kampuchea and Laos as well as among the three peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam".

The Kampuchean leaders wished Kaysone Phomvihan the best of health and successes in his noble tasks.

**Sihanouk on Meeting With President Mitterrand**

AU161302 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT

16 Dec 87

[Text] Paris, Dec 16 (AFP)—French President Francois Mitterrand Wednesday expressed his support for Cambodian opposition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian monarch said here.

He added that Mr. Mitterrand had told him during a meeting that "no one could replace him" in the search for a solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Prince Sihanouk said that Mr. Mitterrand had encouraged him to continue his efforts aimed at solving the nine-year-old conflict.

Commenting on his surprise Tuesday announcement that he was after all willing to hold further talks with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, Prince Sihanouk said: "It was ASEAN that forced me to resume the dialogue," referring to criticism by the six-member Association of East Asian Nations of the prince's earlier stance.

ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, "will have to bear responsibility for the success or failure of the (Sihanouk-Hun Sen) talks," expected to resume near Paris in January, Prince Sihanouk added.

Asked about the prospects for the January talks, Prince Sihanouk said: "There is a long way to go ... I do not believe that the new talks will bring something truly satisfactory, but discussions must continue."

He added that among the issues he planned to raise was the setting up of a new Cambodian state with a "French-style" political system.

The prince compared himself to a "very small (General Charles) de Gaulle, politically, physically and morally."

Asked about China's position on the Cambodian issue, Prince Sihanouk stressed that "everything depends" on Beijing.

"If China decides that the Khmer Rouge should take part in the dialogue, they will," he added.

He said that China had neither given a "green light" nor a "red light" to his proposed meeting with Mr. Hun Sen.

He added that during a first round of talks, held near here earlier this month, Mr. Hun Sen had told him that Vietnam was prepared to withdraw its estimated 140,000 troops from Cambodia either next year or in 1989.

"Mr. Hun Sen told me that after a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, his own army would be strong enough to cope with the Khmer Rouge ... He is not bluffing," the prince said.

He added that "Vietnamese may infiltrate into Hun Sen's army, fake Cambodians bearing Cambodian identity papers."

"The Vietnamese are intelligent enough to carry out this injection of naturalized Vietnamese, who will have to be accepted as fully-fledged Cambodians," he said.

**Son Sann Urges Cambodians To Fight SRV**

BK160625 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Dec 87

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF president and CGDK prime minister, appealed to the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime not to call on Cambodians to fight one another. He said he has urged Cambodians to continue to fight; but not against Cambodians. He has urged them to fight to chase the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

His Excellency Son Sann said this during a visit to KPNLF combatants at a secret KPNLF base on Tuesday. His Excellency Son Sann's appeal is in response to Hun Sen's statement calling on Heng Samrin troops to continue attacking resistance forces until there is an agreement through talks. His Excellency Son Sann said he very much wants to negotiate a solution to the Cambodian problem but with Vietnam for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Furthermore, he said he does not believe that all Heng Samrin soldiers obey Hun Sen and attack their Cambodian compatriots. He also does not believe that Hun Sen wants to be Vietnam's slave anymore. Therefore, he made this appeal to Hun Sen not to urge Cambodians to fight one another.

His Excellency Son Sann ended the visit to KPNLF combatants and Cambodian people loyal to the KPNLF today. He added that he still hopes that soon Vietnam will be defeated by Cambodia's struggle.

**Briefs**

**MPRP Lecturer Leaves**

On the morning of 10 December, the delegation of lecturers from the MPRP Central Committee led by Comrade (Asada) assistant at the Marxist-Leninist Ideology Department, left for home after paying a successful visit and giving talks in the PRK. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade (Phan Sarat), deputy

chief of the cabinet of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and many cadres from the Commission. [Text] */Phnom Penh Domestic Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Dec 87 BK/*

### Siem Reap Province Returnees

In November, 14 misled persons reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing along 12 assorted guns, 10 boats, and a large quantity of military gear. [Summary] */Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 11 Dec 87 BK/*

### More Misled Persons Return

Phnom Penh SPK December 15—In November this year, 26 people intoxicated by the enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, bringing along 33 assorted guns and a quantity of military gear. The returnees, who came in groups and individuals, included eight ex-Sereikans (Sonsannians), 10 Pol Potists, and eight Moulinakans (Sihanoukists). In October alone, the district also saw 28 such people who returned to the nation's fold with 26 assorted guns and a large amount of ammunition. The revolutionary authorities gave them full citizenship and necessities to embark on a new life. [Text] */Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 15 Dec 87 BK/*

## Indonesia

**Suharto Returns From ASEAN Summit in Manila**  
*BK151538 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1500 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] President Suharto and delegation returned to Jakarta at 2040 west Indonesia time [1340 GMT] tonight after attending the Third ASEAN Summit meeting in Manila. Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, Minister for Social Affairs Alamshah Ratu Perwiranegara, and a number of Parliamentary Commission IV cabinet ministers were on hand to welcome him and the delegation.

**Talks to Reporters**  
*BK160429 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0415 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Jakarta, December 16 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has explained that if the just-ended ASEAN summit in Manila had failed, not only President Corazon Aquino but also the whole of ASEAN would have been embarrassed.

The president made this statement when he talked to journalists on the aircraft taking him home to Jakarta late Tuesday after attending the 3rd ASEAN Summit in Manila.

He said in the beginning certain ASEAN leaders did have doubts about the summit. He also had received letters from various political organizations (and even school students) advising him not to go to the summit.

But, the president said, I remained resolved to go to Manila because I considered it very important, not only to give moral support to President Aquino but also to show the world that the growing solidarity among ASEAN countries was well-maintained.

In addition, the success of the staging of the summit was the common responsibility of all the ASEAN members.

For that reason Indonesia had also dispatched its security units to Manila, not because we doubted the Philippines' capability but only because Indonesia also felt responsible for the success of the ASEAN summit.

Furthermore, the sending of an Indonesian Navy task force to the Philippines was merely in the framework of a maneuver exercise and as part of a series of goodwill visits to friendly countries.

So, President Suharto stressed, the security movements were not solely meant to safeguard my own person but were fully motivated by the sense of responsibility for the success of the summit.

The success of the summit had been a test case for security coordination among the ASEAN countries, the president concluded.

President Suharto also commented on his 30-minute talks with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Tuesday afternoon.

In the talks the president briefed the Japanese leader of the difficult economic situation Indonesia is facing due to the fall in oil price and to the appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar.

The situation makes it difficult for Indonesia to finance its various development projects due to shortage of foreign exchange funds.

Japan has shown understanding on the Indonesian situation, the president said.

Recently for instance it gave Indonesia an assistance of US\$ 900 million for projects financed by the world bank and US\$200 million as program aid.

For this year, Takeshita had promised to extend another assistance of US\$ 160 million for rehabilitation projects, the president said.

**Briefs**

**Indochinese Refugee Figures**

A total of 2,500 Indochinese refugees at the Galang Island processing center are still waiting for their resettlement in the United States. The UN Information Office in Jakarta disclosed on 12 December that an Indonesian delegation to a meeting of the UN General Assembly's Committee III had briefed committee members on the matter and the Indonesian Government's decision to close the Galang Island processing center. In 1986, the arrival of Indochinese refugees to the country dropped by 58% compared with the previous year.  
[Summary] *[Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Dec 87 BK]*

**Laos**

**Thai Aircraft Strafe, Troops Shell Border**  
*BK161452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Regional reports from Sayaboury Province said that at 1030 [0330 GMT] on 15 December, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the Third Army Region sent three F-6's [as heard] aircraft to strafe Heights 14 and 28 and Heights 13, 70, 11, and 46 in the Phou Viang area south of Boten District, Sayaboury Province. In addition to using the aircraft to strafe the area, they also used 105-mm and 150-mm artillery pieces to fire an estimated 48 rounds of shells against the locality.

The reports also said that since early this month the Thai troops from the Third Army Region stationed in the area also daily fired more than 100 artillery shells against Lao territory in the Phou Viang area.

All this is an act of escalation of the Thai provocation against the Lao sovereignty since conflicts have developed [between the two countries] in this area, thus creating difficulties to the livelihood of both the local Lao and Thai residents and running counter to the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples to improve the Lao-Thai relations.

Therefore, the Thai Third Army Region must cease all acts of hostility against Laos.

**Foreign Ministry Supports PRK Statement**  
*BK160300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[14 December statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman in support of the PRK National Defense Ministry's 12 December statement]

[Text] On 12 December 1987, the PRK National Defense Ministry issued a statement expressing pleasure over and acknowledging the Thai withdrawal of the major part of its troops from the Cambodian-Thai

border and expressing the hope that following this step, the Cambodian refugees on Thai territory will be allowed to return to their homeland of their own free will and, in the interim, the refugee camps will be moved deep inside Thai territory to separate the refugees from the various armed forces. The statement also said that the Cambodian reactionary forces must no longer be allowed to use Thai territory as a base from which to oppose the Cambodian people.

Acting in response to the good intentions of the Thai side, the PRK National Defense Ministry, with the agreement of the command of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, has announced that the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be pulled back some 15 km from the Cambodian-Thai border except in certain areas which the various Cambodian reactionaries have used to infiltrate into Cambodian territory to carry out sabotage activities against the Cambodian people.

The statement also reiterates the PRK's proposal on turning areas along the Cambodian-Thai border into a zone of peace under international supervision.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry wholeheartedly hails and fully supports the statement of the PRK National Defense Ministry, welcomes the positive action of the PRK in response to the well-intentioned step by the Thai side, and considers it a contribution to the search for a just political means to settle the Cambodian problem and problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At the same time, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry calls on the Thai side to continuously act in a positive manner to respond to the good faith of the PRK.

As a country having a common border with the Kingdom of Thailand, the LPDR once again reiterates its consistent policy of always attaching importance to good-neighborly, friendship relations with the Kingdom of Thailand and hopes that the Thai side will consider withdrawing its troops from the Thai-Lao border—which is also a place of tension—so as to create an opportunity for the two sides to further hold consultations aimed at resolving various problems arising in the relations between the two countries for the benefits of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region.

**Unattributed Commentary**  
*BK160510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Unattributed commentary: "Significant Step To Reduce Tension in Cambodian-Thai Border"]

[Text] According to a news report from Phnom Penh, on 12 December the PRK National Defense Ministry issued a statement welcoming the Thai Army commander in chief's 28 November statement on the withdrawal of a major part of the Thai troops from the areas along the

Thai-Cambodian border back to the rear line. The statement notes that in response to the said well-intentioned attitude of the Thai side, the PRK National Defense Ministry, through an agreement with the command of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Cambodia, has decided to pull back the Vietnamese volunteer troops stationed in the Cambodian-Thai border areas some 15 km away from the border, with the exception of those in certain areas which the Cambodian resistance forces are still using to infiltrate into Cambodian territory to carry out activities against the Cambodian people. In conclusion, the statement also reiterates once again the PRK stand on the establishment of a peace zone along the Cambodian-Thai border.

The aforesaid peace attitude and stand of the PRK are an appropriate response to the Thai side's good intentions as announced on 28 November, which will bring about a significant, concrete step contributing to reducing tension along the Cambodian-Thai border. As everyone is aware, the enemies of the Cambodian revolution, supported and fostered by the imperialists and the international and regional reactionaries, have used Thai territory, in particular in areas along the Cambodian-Thai border, as their sanctuaries and bases from which to carry out activities to obstruct and sabotage the building of a new life for the Cambodian people, as a result of which tension has been sustained along the Cambodian-Thai border. In view of this, it is certain that the clashes in the border areas, if allowed to occur, will cause losses to both sides. Throughout the past, the sabotage and subversive schemes and acts of the enemies, no matter how brutal, could not obstruct the advance of the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP with Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin as head, have scored great achievements in all fields each day. Noteworthy are the victories they scored in the 1984-85 dry season. Over the past 8 years, the PRK has been developed and strengthened in all respects, including in the educational field and in the building of a new life. The withdrawal of the past six batches of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, in particular the latest one, have clearly proved this fact.

To conform to the common trend of the region and to peacefully resolve the problems concerning Cambodia as well as other problems in the region through political means, the PRK Government has announced the policy of national reconciliation and has advanced various proposals for talks among the Cambodian factions, with the exception of Pol Pot and his close subordinates. The outcome of the Paris talks between Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk as declared in the joint communique of 4 December 1987 and which has now been supported by various nations in the world has paved a way for the correct settlement of the Cambodian problem in accordance with the aspirations and just interests of the Cambodian people and of the various nations in the region.

In view of the said situation which is changing in favor of peace and security in the region, the withdrawal of the Thai troops from the Thai-Cambodian border back to rear positions as announced by the Thai army commander in chief, when put into practice, will bring about a relaxation of the tension along the Thai-Cambodian border. It will also significantly contribute to the appropriate settlement of the Cambodian problem as well as of other problems in the region.

The Lao people, like various progressive and peace-loving forces in the region and the world, fully support the PRK's correct stand as announced in its National Defense Ministry's statement of 12 December. With the spirit of special solidarity, great friendship, and close militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries, the Lao people have always stood by the side of the fraternal Cambodian people for national reconciliation in Cambodia, for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means, and for the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and of various countries in the region.

#### PASASON Article

BK161255 Vientiane KPL in English  
0924 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] Vientiane, December 16 (KPL)—In its commentary today, "PASASON" supports the PRK Defence Ministry's statement dated December 12 on the withdrawal of troops from some border areas.

"As a gesture of good will in response to the statement of the Thai army commander on November 28 on the withdrawal of its troops from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, the PRK Ministry of Defence and the headquarters of the Vietnamese volunteer troops have decided to move the Vietnamese volunteer troops 15 km away from the Kampuchean-Thai border with the exception in some areas which still face sabotage activities from opposition Khmer groups," PASASON writes. The paper considers this gesture as a practical step to lessen the border tension. It is a known fact, PASASON continues, that the deterioration of the situation at the two countries' border results from the undermining activities of the counter-revolutionary Khmer forces stationed in the nearby Thai territory.

"In conformity with the trend to peacefully solve the regional problems by political means, the PRK Government has adopted the policy of national reconciliation and put forth proposals for negotiations with opposition Khmer groups with the exception of the Pol Potist gang," PASASON says, adding that the worldwide supported Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Paris have opened the way to a solution of the problem in accordance with the aspirations of the Kampuchean and other peoples in the region.

"The withdrawal of troops by the Thai side will not only lessen the Kampuchean-Thai border tension, but it will further contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchean and other regional questions, PASASON stresses.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the Lao people's support and their readiness to stand side-by-side with the Kampuchean people for the peaceful and political solution of the Kampuchean problem for the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### **Shultz Greets LPDR Founding Anniversary**

*BK161001 Vientiane KPL in English  
GMT 0900 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 16 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, has received a greeting telegramme from George P. Shultz, [not futher identified] which reads:

"I wish to extend my congratulations and those of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of your national day. [sentence as received]

"I look forward in the coming year to increased cooperation between our two countries in the effort to resolve important humanitarian problems."

#### **Soviet Planning Delegation Arrives on Visit**

*BK161301 Vientiane KPL in English  
0921 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 16 (KPL)—A delegation of Soviet specialists for state plans led by Vasilyevich Prusov, collaborator of the USSR State Planning Committee, arrived here on December 15 on an official visit.

During its nine-day stay in the LPDR, the Soviet delegation will discuss with the Lao side various issues concerning the improvement of the efficiency in cooperation between the two countries from now to 1990. The two sides will also look for the new cooperation measures that will meet the specific features of the national economy of each country in conformity with the spirit of the policy of socio-economic restructuring being carried out in the Soviet Union and the Lao PDR.

The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Khamsai Souphanouvong, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other senior officials.

#### **Meets With Somlat Chanthamat**

*BK161018 Vientiane KPL in English  
0902 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 16 (KPL)—Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC, and head of its Propaganda and Training Board, on December 15 received a delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the CPSU.

The Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Petrovich Kirirov, party secretary of Omsk, the Russian SFSR [Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] of the Soviet Union, has been here for a friendly visit since December 8.

At the cordial talk, Somlat Chanthamat welcomed the Soviet guests and described the visit as an important contribution for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, particularly between the two boards.

Earlier, the delegation of the the LPRP CC met with its Soviet counterpart to mutually exchange lessons and experience. They also discussed matters relating to the deepening of their cooperation and assistance, particulary in guiding and training party members.

The Soviet delegation will leave here for home today.

#### **Phoun Sipaseut Receives Outgoing FRG Envoy**

*BK091219 Vientiane KPL in English  
0925 GMT 9 Dec 87*

[Text] Vientiane, December 9 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, on December 8, received here the outgoing FRG ambassador to the Lao PDR Helmut Schatzschneider.

The two personalities, on this occasion, talked about questions relating to the relations between the two countries.

P. Sipaseut wished the ambassador success in his new mission and a good journey home.

Dr. Helmut Schatzschneider took over his office as ambassador to the Lao PDR in April 1983.

#### **Briefs**

#### **Cooperation With PRK**

Vientiane, December 15 (OANA-KPL)—The Lao Journalism Association (LJA) and the Kampuchean Journalists' Association (KJA) have reached a 3-years agreement on journalistic cooperation (1987-90). The agreement was signed in Phnom Penh, on December 10, by Chanthorn Thiangthepvongsa, vice-president and secretary general of the LJA, and Som Kimsuor, president of the KJA. It is stipulated that the two sides will exchange journalistic experiences and reciprocal visits of media men on special national events of the two countries. The exchanges of views on their activities within the framework of the IOJ and other journalistic institutions are also recorded in the agreement. The LJA delegation was the guest of the KJA at the latter's 1st congress opened from December 3-5, in the PRK's capital. [Text] [Vientiane KPL English 0919 GMT 15 Dec 87 BK]

### Soviet Red Cross Delegation

Vientiane, December 16 (KPL)—A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Soviet Union led by Laoutsis Ouldis [name as received], vice president of the Red Cross Society of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania, left here on December 15 after ending its five day visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the Lao Red Cross Society. During its visit here, the Soviet Red Cross delegation met with the Vientiane Red Cross authority. It also visited schools and health care centres in Vientiane Province. [Text] *Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 16 Dec 87 BK*

### Philippines

#### Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita Pays Visit

##### Attends Dinner

*BK151559 Manila PNA in English 1540 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec. 15 (PNA/ANEX)—President Corazon C. Aquino tonight tendered a dinner in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his wife at Malacanang.

The president told her visitors that the Filipinos of this generation will not only be inspired by the Japanese example but will do something about it.

For his part Prime Minister Takeshita vowed to continue helping the Philippine's self-reliance effort to rebuild itself.

Takeshita lauded the Philippines for the success of the first ASEAN summit meeting and expressed hope for a longer history of good Philippine-Japanese relations.

He also stressed the importance of working for cultural cooperation between Japan and the Philippines, and other countries of the ASEAN and support the creation of a Japanese-ASEAN comprehensive exchange program.

Also present during the dinner were Japanese Foreign Minister Uno, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Kiyoshi Sumiya, Philippine Ambassador to Japan Ramon del Rosario, leaders of the Philippine Congress led by Senate President Jovito Salonga and Speaker Ramon Mitra, members of the Philippine Cabinet and Supreme Court and the president's family.

##### Lays Wreath at Monument

*HK160551 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita laid a wreath at the monument to Dr Jose Rizal at 0800 this morning as he started his official functions on the second and last day of his visit to the country.

Takeshita was accompanied by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme at this wreath-laying ceremony in honor of the Philippine national hero.

The ceremony was witnessed by officials from the two countries, and also the prime minister's wife. Before laying the wreath, the Japanese prime minister was greeted with a 21-gun salute by a composite contingent from different services in the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

### Reaffirms Support for Aquino

*HK160803 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Noburu Takeshita reaffirmed his country's support for the Aquino government's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP]. The land reform issue was one of the principal topics discussed by President Aquino and Prime Minister Takeshita at Malacanang today.

Prime Minister Takeshita stated that details of CARP must be studied carefully and that this was being done presently by Japanese and Philippine officials.

The Japanese leader also gave assurances about expanding Japanese investment in the country as well as increasing imports of Philippine products to Japan. This, according to him, was a result of the improved business investment climate in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, President Aquino also told Prime Minister Takeshita of her concerns over conditions for some Filipino workers in Japan.

Details of the meeting were reported by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno to reporters in a press briefing.

[Begin Benigno recording in English] Prime Minister Takeshita said the government was trying to extend as much cooperation as possible to the nation-building efforts of the Corazon Aquino administration. And we shall continue to extend this cooperation, he said. Takeshita announced that the Japanese government will extend a (?14 billion yen) loan for the improvement and rehabilitation of the Japan-Philippines friendship highway. He emphasized that this (?14 billion yen) loan was in addition to the ordinary aid package.

Prime Minister Takeshita said that Japan was aware of the importance of agrarian reform to the stability of the Philippines. He said officials from both countries were meeting on the matter this afternoon, and he said we need to look into specific issues in the land reform very seriously.

Regarding the president's increased concerns for more Japanese investment here, and increased Philippine exports to Japan, Prime Minister Takeshita said the following: I am sure that Japanese investments will

rapidly increase as your government is perceived to be more stable. He said it was his hope that the investment climate would continue to improve as it is doing already.

Prime Minister Takeshita indicated that this was also true for trade and that Philippine exports to Japan will substantially improve with the perception of improved political stability in this country.

Towards the end of the bilateral talks, [words indistinct], the Japanese Foreign Minister Suzuki invited Foreign Secretary Manglapus to visit Japan. Mrs Aquino accepted for Secretary Manglapus and expressed her thanks for the invitation. [end recording]

In the same press briefing, Secretary Benigno defended the government's spending of P25 to P30 million to host the just-concluded ASEAN summit.

From Malacanang, Gabby Salcedo reporting.

#### **Witnesses Loan-Signing**

*HK160907 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 16 (AFP)—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Wednesday that his government would be reviving investment in the Philippines, officials said.

Mr. Takeshita noted in talks with Philippine President Corazon Aquino that direct Japanese investment had stagnated but forecast a rapid increase once political stability was restored, Japanese officials said.

He said the government would study ways to increase investment. The new Japanese leader was making a one-day official visit to the Philippines—his first abroad as premier.

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Takeshita watched their foreign ministers sign notes for 80.28 billion yen (about 600 million dollars) of low-interest credit which includes project and commodity loans—up 62 per cent from last year.

Japanese officials said earlier this increase emphasised Japan's support for the Aquino government which was burdened with economic and political problems.

Mr. Takeshita also pledged a spot loan of 14.03 billion yen (100 million dollars) for repairs to the 3000 kilometre (1,865 mile)-long Pan-Philippine highway, built five years ago with Japanese assistance, linking the major islands of this archipelago.

Mr. Takeshita, congratulating Mrs. Aquino on the "successful" Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit held here Monday and Tuesday, said talks on credit for the Philippines next year would be held, the officials said.

The premier said the success of the summit augured well for Mrs. Aquino's "new nation-building efforts," adding that Japan would cooperate with the Philippines to further these efforts, the officials said.

He said the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Trade would visit the Philippines in March to explore possibilities for direct investment which totalled 455 million pesos (21.9 million dollars) last year, 6.4 percent down from 1985.

Mrs. Aquino called on Japan to ease restrictions on unskilled migrant labour and allow Filipinos to work there, the officials said.

Tens of thousands of Southeast Asians—lured by higher wages and the strong currency—currently work illegally in Japan on tourist visas .

Some of them are caught by immigration officials while working as bar hostesses and strip-tease dancers known as "Japayuki-san" (Japan-goers).

Mr. Takeshita made no firm commitment but said the government would see if it could make any changes in the migrant labour policy.

#### **Report on Loan Package**

*HK160531 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0400 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] The Philippine and Japanese Governments are due to sign the agreement covering the 14th yen loan package worth 80 billion yen, equivalent to \$685 million based on the current U.S. dollar exchange rate. The loan package has been granted through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

President Aquino and Japanese Prime Minister Noburo Takeshita will sign the loan agreement. The 14th yen loan package is the biggest loan which the Japanese Government has granted the Philippines under its bilateral financing assistance plan.

#### **Takeshita's Wife Cancels Events Due to Security**

*HK151215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT  
15 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec 15 (AFP)—The wife of Japan's prime minister has cancelled some events on her programme here for security reasons, Japanese officials said Tuesday.

Naoko Takeshita, who arrived here Tuesday with her husband, Noboru Takeshita, on his first overseas trip as premier, was to have looked over an elementary school Tuesday and visited an orphanage Wednesday, both in central Manila, the officials said.

Mrs. Takeshita, 62, "has chosen to participate in activities which would not impose burdens on the Philippine security authorities," the officials said.

The Japanese entourage pleased local people by coming with less than a dozen security men while Indonesia and Malaysia brought warships as part of their own security precautions for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit.

Mr. Takeshita has left all security matters to the host country to underline his confidence in President Corazon Aquino's government, a Japanese spokesman said earlier.

Amid fears of attacks by Japanese Red Army extremists and groups opposing the Aquino government, a 10,000-strong security force ringed the Cultural Center complex where the summit was held and Mr. Takeshita met the leaders.

Mrs. Takeshita sent gifts to the school and orphanage with letters saying she had to cancel her visits due to "unavoidable circumstance", the officials said.

Mrs. Takeshita attended a luncheon and a fashion show at a hotel—adjoining the conference center—where delegations are staying.

She was accompanied by Mrs. Aquino's eldest daughter, Maria Elena Cruz, and the wife of Singapore Premier Lee Kuan-yew.

Japanese officials said that on Wednesday she was to visit the Philippine Culture Center, which is in the summit security perimeter.

**NPA Kidnaps Mayor, Three Election Candidates**  
HK161325 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT  
16 Dec 87

[Text] Laoag, Philippines, Dec 16 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas broke up a campaign rally of right-wing politicians near this northern city and abducted a town mayor and three candidates, the paramilitary constabulary said Wednesday.

They said some 100 New People's Army (NPA) rebels, firing automatic rifles into the air, sent the small village crowd fleeing Tuesday night before seizing Piddig Mayor Julian Bayag, mayoral candidate Daisy Raquiza and two members of her slate.

Miss Raquiza, her runningmate and a municipal council candidate were all members of the New Society Movement (KBL) party of former president Ferdinand Marcos, deposed in February last year.

The rebels operating in this northern region, who were also holding another mayor and two South Korean engineers hostage, had no immediate demands, constabulary spokesmen said.

Miss Raquiza and her party were campaigning for the January 18 provincial and municipal elections.

Twenty-one people, including 10 candidates, have been killed across the country in the first 16 days of the campaign, officials said.

**Aquino Interviewed on Political Situation**

LD151452 London BBC Television Network  
in English 2130 GMT 14 Dec 87

[Report on interview with President Corazon Aquino by correspondent Gavin Hewitt from "Panorama" feature entitled "The Troubled Madonna of the Philippines"; date and place not given—videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Hewitt] So why has Cory Aquino chosen war, when previously she had said there could be no military solution?

[Aquino] In the beginning we went in, and we went in for peace talks and we were able to negotiate a cease-fire. Then it was my idea to exhaust all peaceful means. So where we have already exhausted them, or exhausted nearly all of our options, then there was no other way than to use force where force was being used against us. [passage omitted]

[Hewitt] The president insists: The vigilantes will be properly controlled.

[Aquino] We will support whatever the people want and we have issued specific guidelines on how these so-called vigilante groups are to be organized.

[Hewitt] Whatever the guidelines, is it desirable for young people, boys aged 16, to be carrying weapons?

[Aquino] No, in fact one thing I have made very clear is that I am against the arming of civilians. I am not about to arm any young boy, because that would just give rise to many private armies.

[Hewitt] But are you aware that that in fact exists—that there are young boys, openly in the streets, who are carrying weapons, who are clearly not of the age, where one would normally...

[Aquino, interrupting] Where is this?

[Hewitt] In Davao City.

[Aquino] Well, that isn't how I was told. But, anyway, I will look into that matter, because very definitely I would oppose any move which would in effect arm a very young boy. [passage omitted]

[Aquino] I think what saddens me so much is that we are being forced to choose between the NPA on the one hand and the vigilantes, the Alsa Masa, on the other, and surely we didn't fight the dictatorship just to end up with these two choices. I mean, we've always believed the essence of democracy is choice, but the way it goes now, since I oppose the vigilantes, for example, then I have been called a communist, that means I endorse the NPA. I said: I don't see the logic. [passage omitted]

[Hewitt] What do you say to the people in the slums who say that since the revolution there's been no change in the way their lives are lived—their lot has not improved since the revolution?

[Aquino] Well, perhaps not all of their lives have improved, but I'm not prepared to accept that some lives have not improved. Unfortunately, problems, difficult problems, do not get resolved, you know, in one easy step. We have to do this in... This is a long-range program and I think, while it is true, I did not promise, you know, instant miracles, but I suppose people expected a lot and expected a great deal more than I suppose what they are getting now. [passage omitted]

[Hewitt] Her brother, who's a [words indistinct], is a powerful political boss. But he's under investigation for corruption, involving gambling syndicates—allegations uncomfortably similar to those leveled against the Marcos regime.

How embarrassing has it been for you that allegations of corruption are now being leveled against your own family?

[Aquino] Well, I suppose that is to be expected when I have enemies who would like to bring down not only my government, but bring me down. So I would presume that one way of doing this would be to hit me through my relatives, but in fact I have ordered an investigation of this matter and I meant every word of what I said—there will be no favors, no special deals.

[Hewitt] Have you spoken to your brother about the allegations?

[Aquino] Yes, of course, I mean it's not as if, you know, I don't talk to my relatives. I do and...

[Hewitt, interrupting] And what did he say to you?

[Aquino] Well, not only to my brother, but in fact to my sister-in-law and she denies the allegations. [passage omitted]

[Aquino] My resolve has not changed. From the very beginning I was determined to give the best possible government to our people. But, you know, coming from a dictatorship, in this transition—and I think while it is true we have restored democracy, it is in a sense still a transition, because we have to reeducate our people on

what democracy is all about, and we're... sometimes probably we do have a few excesses, then we have to correct that and to remind everybody just what democracy is all about. [passage omitted]

**Red Army Member Call to Greece Investigated**  
*OW160405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT  
16 Dec 87*

[Text] Manila, Dec. 16 KYODO—Philippine authorities have started a probe to find whether a phone call to Greece made by Japanese Red Army commando Hiroshi Sensui had anything to do with the operation of Japan's radical leftist group.

KYODO News Service learned Wednesday that Sensui, 50, stayed in a Manila hotel from December 20, 1983 to January 21, 1984 and that he talked to a J. Sato in Greece for about 10 minutes in an international telephone call on December 25, 1983.

It was not immediately known who J. Sato was.

Greece was earlier believed to be one of the places where the Japanese Red Army maintains its operational base.

Sensui, an ordinary criminal convict, was one of the six inmates freed in exchange for the release of hostages aboard a Japan Airlines jetliner hijacked by the Red Army in 1977. He later joined the leftist group.

Sensui reportedly made frequent trips to Manila in late 1983 and settled in the Philippines in mid-1984.

He disappeared from his home after Japanese police arrested Red Army leader Osamu Maruoka in Tokyo in November.

**Asian Bank Approves Port Project Loan**  
*HK160237 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] The Asian Development Bank [ADB] yesterday approved a loan of \$43.5 million to the Philippines for the second Manila port project. The loan comes from the bank's ordinary capital resources and the repayment period is 35 years including a 5-year grace period. The interest rate will be determined according to the bank's pool-based variable lending rate system. The principal objective of the project is to facilitate improvements in cargo [word indistinct] productivity and thereby reduce cargo [word indistinct] cost for [word indistinct] by rehabilitating north and south harbors of the Manila port. Another objective is to develop further the institutional capacity of the Philippine Coast Authority, or PCA, by assisting PCA in developing effective financial and managerial systems.

### Thailand

#### Prem Returns From Manila; Holds News Conference *BK160310 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] Yesterday evening Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and his delegation returned from the third ASEAN summit in Manila. The prime minister gave a news conference upon his arrival at the Air Forceheadquarters airport. On the economic aspects of the summit, the prime minister said:

[Begin Prem recording] The economic benefits we gain from the summit can be divided into three sections. In trade, the seven agreements reached at the summit will generate many benefits for our country. The agreement on preferential trading arrangements, or the PTA, will expand trade among ASEAN countries and will pave the way for greater competition among ASEAN domestic industries that will result in industrial strength in ASEAN countries and their improved ability to compete with other countries. It will also further consolidate ASEAN market integration, and promote and encourage increased foreign investment in ASEAN countries in the next 5 years and beyond. [end recording]

The summit also discussed industrial issues, such as the ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures [AIJV]. On this, the prime minister said:

[begin Prem recording] Agreement was reached on the AIJV. There are many benefits of the AIJV, such as enabling our private sector to expand its markets and business investment. The new AIJV agreement will provide for considerable tariff reduction, thus giving Thai products manufactured under these joint ventures an advantage over products from outside the region sold in ASEAN countries. The AIJV will provide greater investment opportunities for investors from outside the region, thus attracting more investment to ASEAN countries. Those were among the economic benefits of the summit. [end recording]

The ASEAN summit also discussed regional political issues. The prime minister said:

[Begin Prem recording] Among the political benefits of the summit which you should know about are those concerning the Cambodian and refugee problems, both of which appeared in the Manila Declaration of 1987. The ASEAN leaders agreed unanimously to support Prince Sihanouk's efforts to establish a neutral, independent, and nonaligned Cambodia posing no threat to its neighbors. Another clear benefit is that the summit has advanced political cooperation among ASEAN countries a step higher in terms of their confidence and status. To explain this in Thai would be to say that politically speaking, ASEAN has achieved greater maturity—more complete political thinking that enables member countries to discuss freely and openly among themselves

major world issues or roles of major countries and to respect each others' views in doing so. These are the benefits of the summit which I feel are important.

Other forms of cooperation, outside of the economic and political areas, achieved at the summit include cooperation in tourism, social, and cultural development, science and technology, human resources development, and the fight against narcotics. These cooperation steps were fully achieved and directly benefit the people in ASEAN countries. [end recording]

The summit also agreed to designate 1992 as the ASEAN tourism year. The prime minister is confident that Thailand stands to reap considerable economic benefits from the summit in the coming years. He said:

[Begin Prem recording] In economic terms, I am confident that the summit will generate great benefits for Thailand in the next 5 years and beyond. This is because a program of action will follow the signing of the seven agreements, and with it we can expect that every aspect of the agreements will be expedited. These are the benefits which we will gain from the summit. [end recording]

### Vietnam

#### Nguyen Van Linh on New Investment Law *BK151550 Hong Kong AFP in English 1449 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 15 (AFP)—Vietnam's long-awaited foreign investment law is to allow up to 100 per cent foreign-ownership, offer two-year tax holidays and permit profits to be repatriated abroad, a final draft of the bill said.

The "law on foreign investment in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam", a copy of which was obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, would replace the provisional regulations on foreign investment adopted in 1977.

Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, reprinted by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, that the law would be passed by the National Assembly (parliament) during its second session opening next week.

The final draft said Vietnam "welcomes foreign investment" under three categories—joint ventures, contractual business cooperation and wholly-owned private enterprises. Areas excluded are "those branches and sectors related to national defence, national security and public services," it said.

High-priority sectors are export, labour-intensive and high-technology industries as well as "industries using raw materials and natural resources available in Vietnam" and "foreign currency-earning services."

Foreign joint-venture partners can contribute foreign currency and Vietnamese partners can offer local currency and land. The draft said there is "no ceiling on the maximum capital contribution of a foreign partner" although the minimum foreign investment is 30 per cent.

Capital investment will be determined by "international prices," the draft said, apparently referring to the official rate for the Vietnamese dong which was devalued 78 per cent from 80 dong to the dollar to 368 on December 1.

The second category of investment, "contractual business co-operation," can be in the form of "production-sharing, goods processing co-operation, or in any other form of co-operation," the bill said. The third category allows foreigners to set up wholly-owned firms and "assume full management" in which "the salaries, wages and fringe benefits of the Vietnamese personnel shall be paid in an authorised foreign currency."

The bill provides a guarantee that "invested capital shall not be expropriated or requisitioned" and that "a joint venture or private enterprise shall not be nationalised in the course of its duration."

Foreign partners will be able to repatriate profits or their initial capital if the business is sold or liquidated and "expatriate personnel" shall be authorized to repatriate part of their incomes" subject to exchange controls. But a five to 10 per cent tax will be imposed on outgoing funds, the bill said.

Profits will be taxed at 20 per cent for joint ventures operating in sectors where investment is encouraged and 25 per cent for those in other areas.

Depending on the sector of investment, volume of exports, the scale of capital investment and other conditions, ventures could qualify for 100 per cent tax exemptions in the first two years, and 50 per cent in the third and fourth years, the draft said.

Taxes in the second and third categories will range from 20 per cent in high-priority sectors to 25 per cent in other areas.

All exports will be exempted from tax, the bills said. Tax exemptions will also apply to imports of material to set up any of the three categories of foreign investment and to imports for merchandise to be re-exported.

The bill also provides for the setting up of a foreign investment commission whose role will be to approve or reject foreign investment proposals submitted to it within a maximum period of two months.

The commission will also "monitor the execution of joint venture and business co-operation contracts," the bill said.

**Chairman Issues Directive on Celebrating Tet**  
*BK151312 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 15 Dec 87*

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman recently issued a directive urging sectors concerned to strictly practice thrift in celebrating the Tet Mau Thin [Year of the Dragon] New Year and in reviewing tasks at the end of the year in accordance with the spirit of the 15 September 1987 Council of Ministers Decision No 140-HDBT.

The directive stipulated: Regarding celebrations of the lunar new year and other anniversaries in localities, echelons and sectors must strictly practice thrift in organizing festivities while avoiding wasteful fetes. Those who are authorized to issue orders must take full responsibility in this task. Chief accountants of financial and banking organizations must perform their duties in accordance with their functions, while trade union, women's and youth's organizations must strengthen their control work. State organizations, enterprises, and units of the armed forces are prohibited from setting off firecrackers. Families of party cadres and members must urge the people to light a very limited number of firecrackers. All persons are prohibited from lighting firecrackers in the streets and in public parks to avoid accidents. Schools, families, youth and teen organizations must stop children from playing with firecrackers. Units of the armed forces, Army, and security force are prohibited from firing their guns to welcome the lunar new year. Private traders are forbidden from producing, storing, transporting, and trading firecrackers. Only state-run stores, marketing cooperatives, and agents for state trading agencies are allowed to sell firecrackers.

The cultural, artistic, sports and physical education sectors should organize healthy activities while avoiding gambling and other superstitious activities. Socialist trading and transportation sectors must satisfactorily serve the people in localities during the lunar new year. They must strengthen the management of prices at markets and firmly maintain social security, order, and safety.

On the occasion of the lunar new year, various echelons and sectors must satisfactorily organize teams to pay visits to units of the armed forces who are performing duties in the border areas and off shore islands, families of the fallen combatants, and those who have rendered meritorious services to the revolution.

Evaluation of work and granting of awards at the end of 1987: In reviewing tasks and examining the fulfillment of state targets at the year's end, appropriate officials must pay attention to the quality and effectiveness of tasks performed. They must not carry out this task just for form's sake and must avoid wasteful feasts. Production organizations, units, and establishments must not use state products as items for granting awards, distribution, or selling them to members of their organizations at

lower prices during the evaluation period. The Ministry of Finance and managerial sectors must exercise their functions to promptly guide production and business sectors to apply the year-end bonus system while strengthening and inspecting its implementation. They must promptly commend and grant awards to units and individuals who performed their tasks satisfactorily while strictly dealing with those who violated the state policy and system.

During the lunar new year and other anniversary occasions, various echelons, sectors, and grass-root units must take concrete measures to ensure production in accordance with plans and crop schedules and to protect socialist property. Various sectors and localities must promptly urge their subordinated echelons and units to carry out this directive strictly. Mass organizations and mass media agencies should coordinate with sectors concerned to carry out this directive in accordance with their functions. This directive will be forwarded to sectors, echelons, and grass-roots units for disseminating to the people.

**Lang Son Officials Expelled From Party**  
*BK151547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1430 GMT 14 Dec 87*

[Text] Before embarking on the campaign to purify the party organization and state machinery and enhance their militancy as well as to ameliorate social relations, the Lang Son provincial party committee has dealt with several cases involving violations of party discipline and state law left over during the implementation of Directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

The provincial party committee has expelled from the party a standing member of the Huu Lung district party committee and the head of the Van Lang District administration organization committee. The committee has issued a warning to the head of the federation of small industrial and handicraft cooperatives, the chairman of the price committee, and the deputy director of the forestry service in the province for committing serious acts of negativism. It has also taken numerous forms of disciplinary action against more than 30 state cadres and personnel for violating the state laws.

In the days ahead, the provincial party committee will continue inspecting various grass-roots party organizations and production and business units with the aim of purifying the numbers of local party members, cadres, and workers.

Lang Son considers defending and making the northern border areas firm and strong to be one of its key tasks. The province has consolidated all grass-roots party organizations and forefront villages, sent consumer goods and production materials to all villages, stepped up the all-people movement to maintain political security, and firmly consolidated the command of border defense units.

In rearranging a number of local party and administrative organs, all sections of the provincial party committee have abandoned [words indistinct] and all heads and deputy heads of depots have directly assigned work and engaged in inspection activities. The province has also merged the financial management board into the office of the provincial party committee and the Mother and Child Care Committee into the education service. Meanwhile, the agriculture service has abolished all sections except the administrative management section.

Thanks to the rearrangement of the organizational structure, more than 30 cadres have been transferred to the production sector.

**Editorial on Protection of Local Goods**  
*BK151608 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese*  
*8 Dec 87 pp 1, 4*

[NHAN DAN 8 December editorial: "Combat Speculation and Smuggling and Protect Locally Made Goods"]

[Text] It is our state's policy to broaden the circulation of goods in order to boost production and contribute to stabilizing the pricing system, the market, and our people's livelihood. These goods include locally produced and processed farm produce, forest and sea products, and industrial consumer goods as well as foreign-made products imported into the country according to plans and through legal channels. As for those foreign-made products smuggled into the country through border paths, seaways, and so forth, they are completely illegal and must be promptly and resolutely dealt with.

The results of investigations into many smuggling cases in various provinces and cities indicate that smugglers have increasingly brought into our country all kinds of fabrics, ready-made clothes, and high-priced consumer goods, including a substantial quantity of luxury goods, and made profits in terms of gold, thus causing us to suffer a gold drain. If we do not resolutely deal with this state of events, we will have to bear very disastrous consequences because our production will come to a standstill, unemployment will be on the rise, and we will have difficulty stabilizing the pricing system. This is an insidious scheme the enemy has often resorted to in an attempt to undermine our economic operations and other activities.

The time has come for us to conduct self-criticism and help one another combat the urge to go after foreign-made products. Due to a lack of proper orientation and education, a large number of young people of both sexes have shown great interest in very expensive foreign-made cosmetics and competed with one another in purchasing a variety of foreign-made clothes while our ready-made clothes are second to none in terms of quantity and design. Many agencies and factories have tried by all means to purchase foreign-made decorative items for their conference halls, meeting rooms, and reception areas while decorative items of about the same

quality are locally available. Some people have worshipped foreign-made products to such an extent that they are willing to pay very high prices, regardless of the fact that when it comes to quality, there is no big difference between foreign-made and locally made products of the same type. Sometimes, a very quick sale occurs after certain kinds of labels had been stuck on locally made products to make them look like foreign-made products. In everyday life, consumers call for producers. Going after luxury goods brought into the country through illegal channels is tantamount to unintentionally lending a hand to speculators and smugglers conducting illegal operations.

Our national economy is developing in the direction of eliminating state subsidies and implementing socialist business accounting. Generally speaking, due to many difficulties in the areas of facilities and raw materials, our locally made products have not met quantitative and qualitative standards. Nonetheless, it cannot be said that all our locally made products are poor both quantitatively and qualitatively. A number of export products, such as fabrics, ready-made clothes, electric fans, and so forth, are of fairly good quality and appeal to many customers.

Producers should exert greater efforts in turning out varied products in greater quantities and of higher quality to meet the demands of consumers who, in turn, should clearly understand it is not our policy to boycott foreign-made products, but to try our best to encourage the use of locally made products. This is a manifestation of patriotism, sense of thrift, esteem for our work force, and desire to contribute to promoting production and providing jobs for the laboring people and improving their living conditions, just as Comrade NVL clearly pointed out in a feature entitled "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" and carried by the paper NHAN DAN in its 19 November 1987 issue: "All party organizations, mass organizations, and information services must make our compatriots aware of the situation and must initiate a vigorous movement to make people refrain from purchasing the same kinds of foreign-made products that are already available in our country, especially from purchasing luxury foreign-made goods. All

public security services, border defense forces, and customs services must arrest all smugglers, whatever nationality they may hold, and instead of buying back as it has been done in some localities, they must confiscate all foreign-made goods smuggled into our country."

Initiating a movement to make people refrain from purchasing the same kinds of foreign-made products that are already available in our country is closely associated with our utmost efforts to practice thrift and our attempt to check the smugglers' hands, thus contributing to strengthening economic management, protecting local production, ensuring public order and security, and responding to the aspirations of the laboring people and honest business people.

**Report on ASEAN Summit, Manila Declaration**  
*BK161354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Text] According to foreign sources, the summit meeting of ASEAN member countries concluded on 15 December in Manila, the capital of the Philippines. Philippine President Aquino, Sultan of Brunei Bolkiah, Indonesian President Suharto, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir, Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon signed the Manila Declaration hailing the USSR-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles and pointing out that this treaty is an important factor that will positively influence the situation in Southeast Asia and accelerate the settlement of hotbeds of tension and pressing problems of different regions in the world.

The declaration affirms the ASEAN countries' determination to establish at an early date a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia and turn this region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. It welcomes the recent meeting in France between PRK Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, considering this meeting the first step toward the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

The ASEAN countries' leaders confirmed the importance of the intensification of trade cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries aimed at stepping up economic development in the region.

## Fiji

### France Offers Development Aid Package

BK151534 Hong Kong AFP in English 1506 GMT  
15 Dec 87

[Text] Suva, Dec 15 (AFP)—A French fact-finding mission is in the Republic of Fiji carrying out a study of future development projects, a French Embassy spokesman said here Wednesday.

Spokesman Bernard Boulard told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the mission, led by Roger Guiraud, a representative of the secretary of state for South Pacific affairs, Gaston Flosse, had met Fijian Government officials over the past week.

A Fijian official told AFP that Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara met the French mission only three hours after he was sworn into office Thursday.

While Fijian Government sources have confirmed that Paris has agreed to a 14 million dollar aid package, Mr. Boulard said the amount had yet to be fixed. Mr. Boulard said France might even increase the amount depending on the number of projects, adding that financing would be through cash grants and a soft loan.

Further details of the deal are secret, but local officials believe most of the money will be spent on capital works to generate jobs.

Mr. Flosse made an official visit to Fiji after the May 14 coup, which toppled the elected government of Dr. Timoci Bavadra.

He presented the Legion of Honour to a Fiji soldier for bravery in Lebanon, and held talks with military leader Brigadier Sitiveni Rabuka and government representatives.

Mr. Flosse returned to Fiji after a second coup on September 25 which removed an interim civilian government, and held further talks with officials.

A government official said the French deal could be seen as "an eye-opener" for Fiji's major aid donors—Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States—who suspended aid after the May military coup.

## Papua New Guinea

### Wingti Expresses Support for Fiji's Mara

BK160530 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Text] The prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Wingti, has offered his support to his Fijian counterpart, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, in a personal message conveyed today.

Mr Wingti said the government and people of Papua New Guinea were greatly encouraged by the latest political developments taking place in Fiji. Papua New Guinea was the first country to recognize the first civilian government since the coup led by Fiji's military leader, Brigadier Rabuka.

Mr Wingti said the government of Papua New Guinea took the view that developments taking place in Fiji were a matter for the people of Fiji to resolve themselves without outside interference.

Mr Wingti added that his government offered its support and sincere best wishes to the newly formed government.

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16 Dec. 1987

